

Cambridge Judge Business School  
Cambridge Centre for Health Leadership & Enterprise

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# COVID-19 TRACKER: INDIA

31 August 2021



Centre for  
**Health Leadership  
& Enterprise**



This tracker<sup>1</sup> has been developed by researchers at Cambridge Judge Business School and [National Institute of Economic and Social Research](#), working with [Health Systems Transformation Platform](#) in India, as part of a pandemic monitoring series devoted to India and its states and union territories. It provides short term forecasts of the trajectory of the pandemic, identifying states and union territories that are at risk of increases in infection incidence. The forecasts are based on a structural time series model that uses historical data in estimation but adapts to the trend emerging in the most recent period. The model is described in Harvey and Kattuman (2021) "Time series models based on growth curves with applications to forecasting coronavirus". *Harvard Data Science Review*, Special issue 1 - COVID -19.

*The effective reproduction number ( $R_t$ ) for India as a whole has increased to 1.12 as of 31 August. The trend value of the daily growth rate of new cases increased to 2.8%. The trend value of reported cases are forecast to rise to 66,000 per day by 14 September. With Kerala accounting for 70% of daily cases in the country, the epidemic curve in India is driven at present by the epidemic curve in Kerala.*

*While nine states / union territories have seen increases in infection over the past week, Kerala stands out conspicuously due to the acute increase in cases that followed recent festivities that summited on 21 August with the Onam harvest festival. The downward drift in the daily growth rate of cases earlier that was partly attributable to reduced testing over the festival period, turned around and soared to peak at 6.9% in trend value terms on 29 August.*

*Encouragingly, aided by recent post-festival containment measures and some degree of social restraint, the daily growth rate has turned around again and begun to decline in Kerala. Despite a sharp rise in targeted testing the daily growth rate has dropped to a trend value of 5.1% as of 31 August. Correspondingly the daily growth for India has reversed its earlier rise and dropped from 4% to 2.8% in the last two days. An augmented containment policy should help reinforce the decline in the rate of growth over the coming days in Kerala, and thus in India.*

*The longer term prospect the world over, as per current epidemiological opinion, is of a slow transition to endemicity rather than of complete elimination of COVID-19.*

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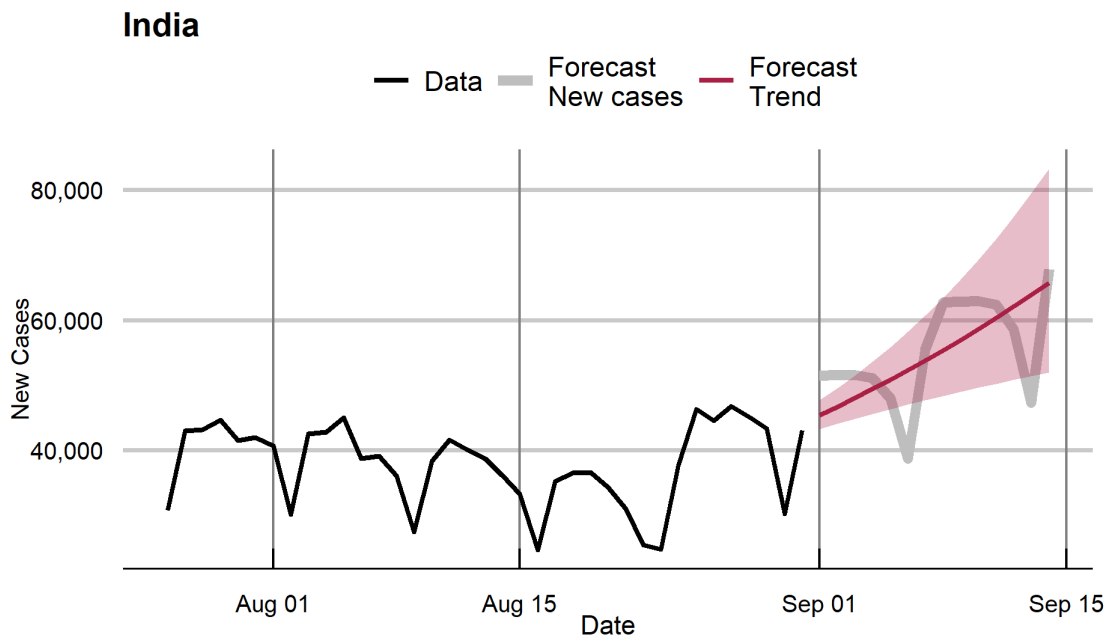
<sup>1</sup> CJBS COVID-19 Tracker for India can be accessed at: [www.jbs.cam.ac.uk/covid-india](http://www.jbs.cam.ac.uk/covid-india)

The companion spreadsheet contains all the estimates and forecasts.

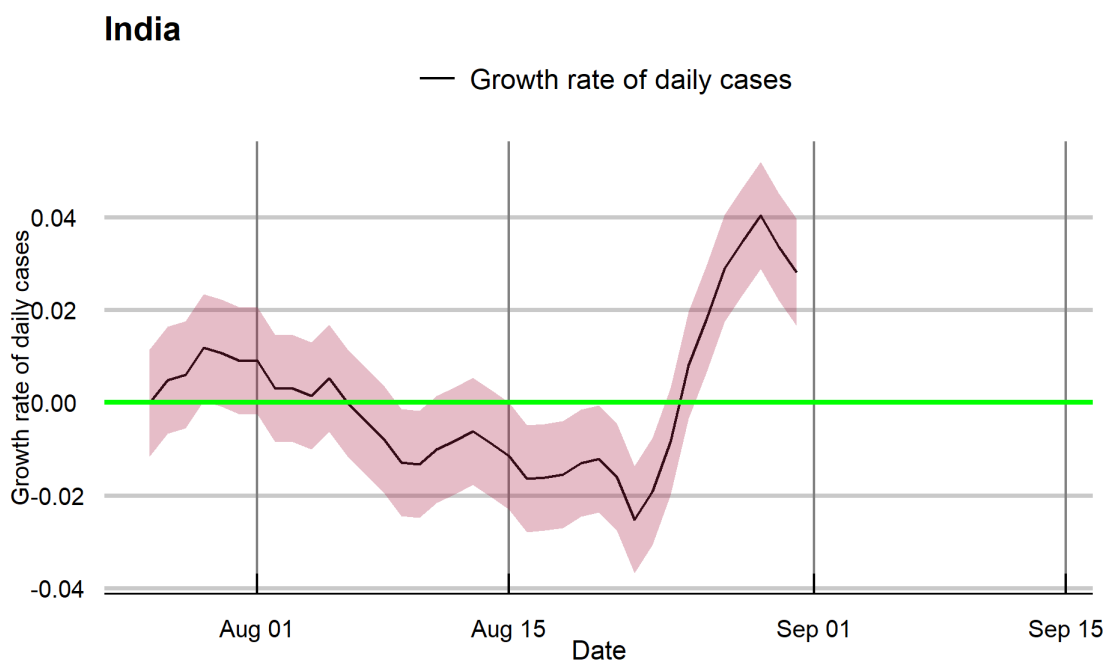
Contact: Paul Kattuman <[p.kattuman@jbs.cam.ac.uk](mailto:p.kattuman@jbs.cam.ac.uk)>

## Daily Covid-19 cases in India: Forecast

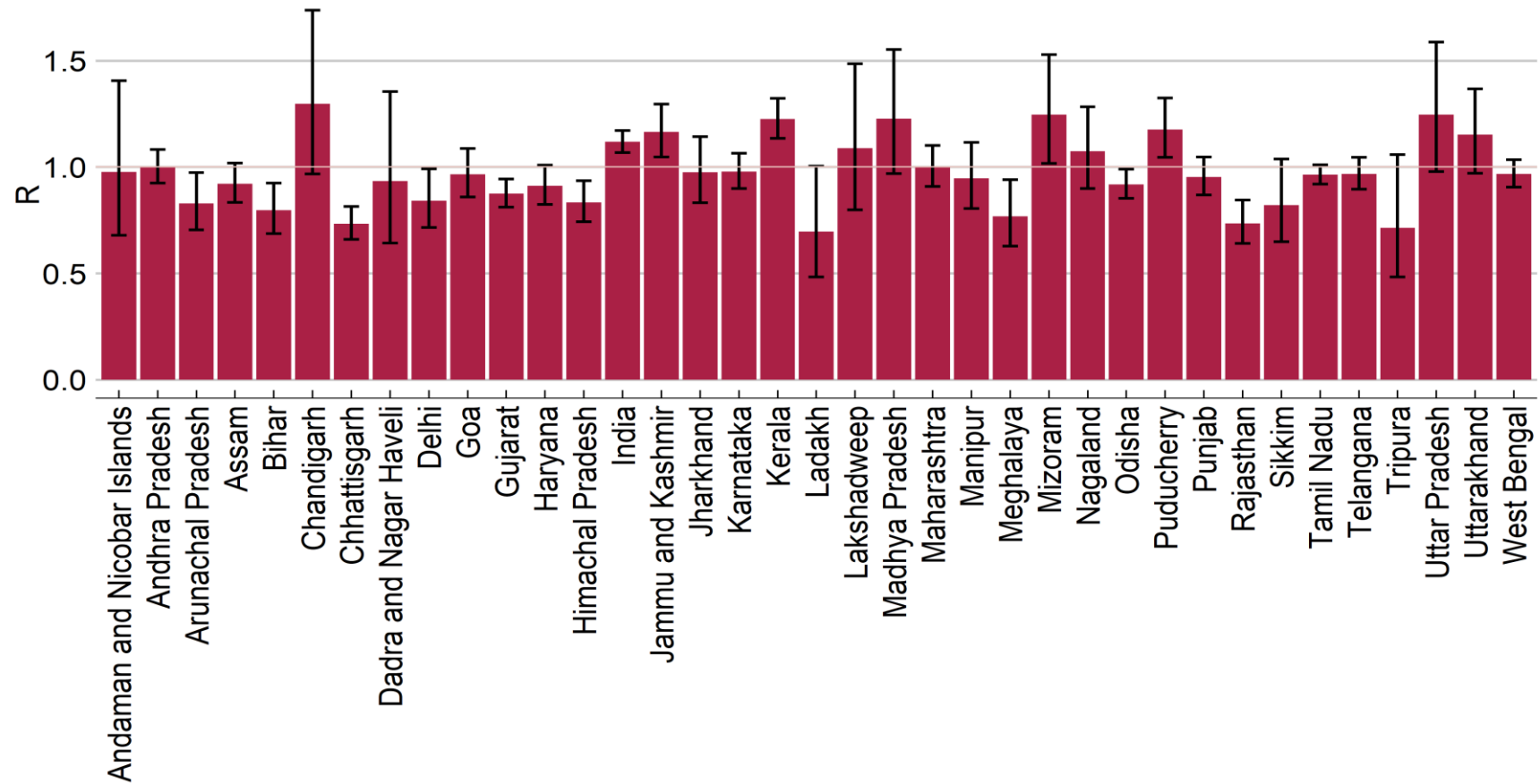
Forecasts of daily new cases for the period 1 to 14 September 2021, based on data till 31 August 2021. The trend value of new COVID-19 cases is likely to be just under 66,000 per day by 14 September 2021.



The filtered trend in the growth rate of daily new cases was 2.8% as on 31 August 2021.



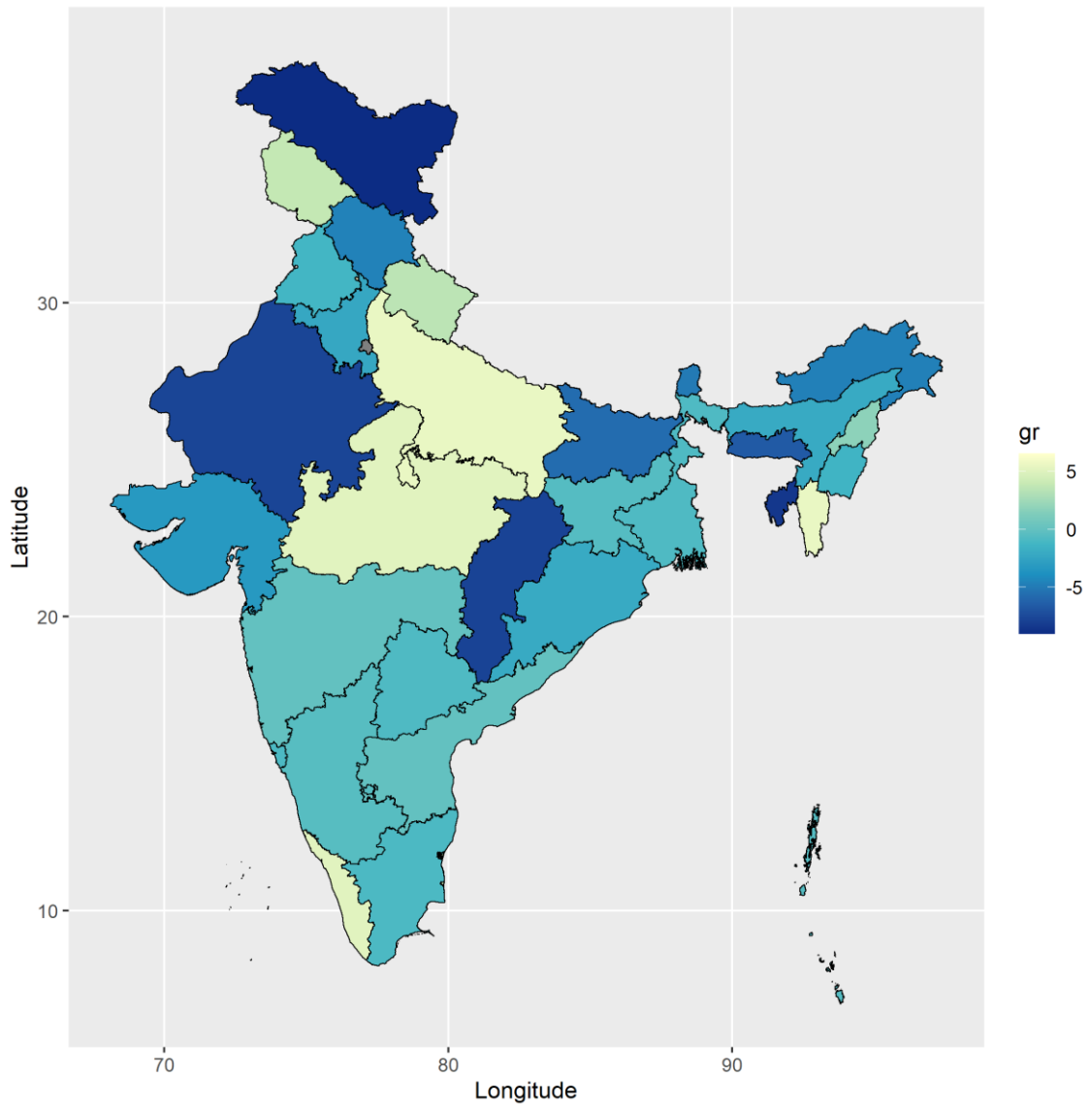
R<sub>t</sub>: 31 August 2021



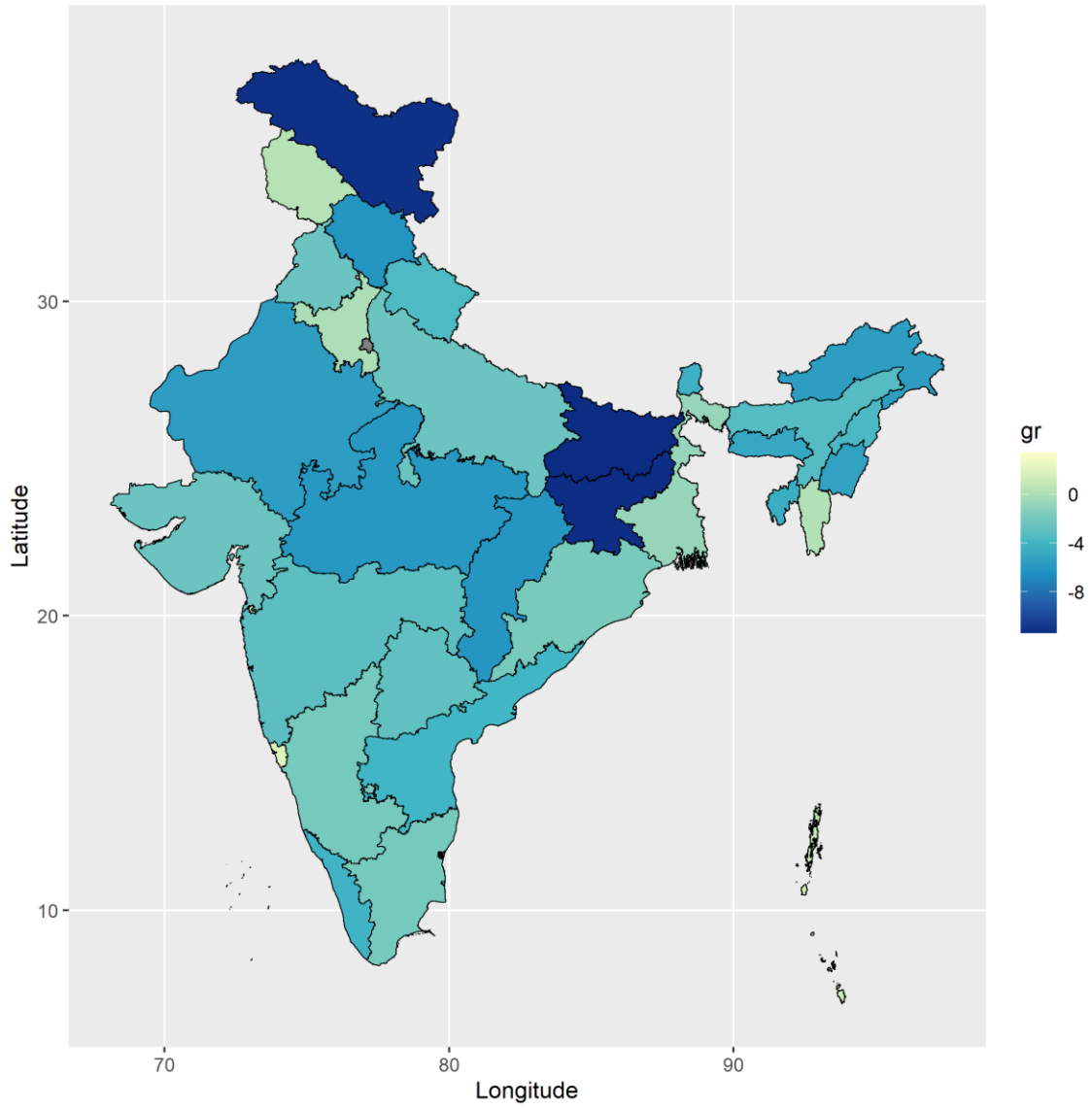
Bar chart shows point estimates of R and the ± 1 standard deviation confidence intervals

Note: Small daily numbers (less than 30) currently for Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Bihar, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Ladakh, Lakshadweep, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand make their forecasts and estimates less precise.

Daily growth rates of cases (%)  
Trend values as on 31 August 2021

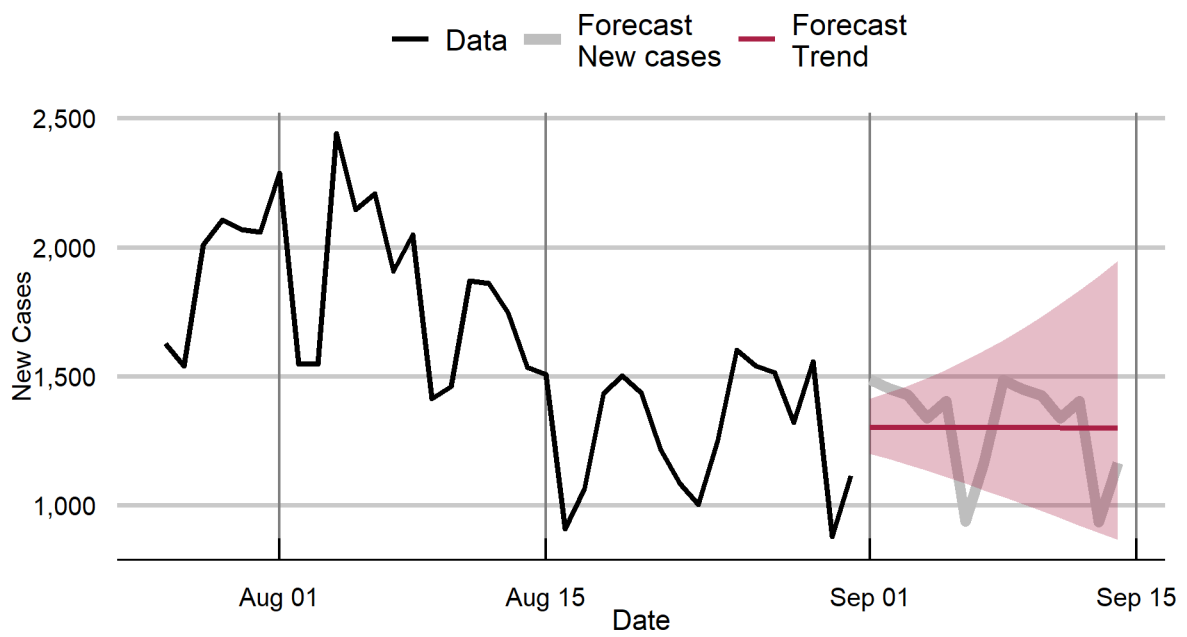


Daily growth rates of cases (%)  
Trend values as on 22 August 2021

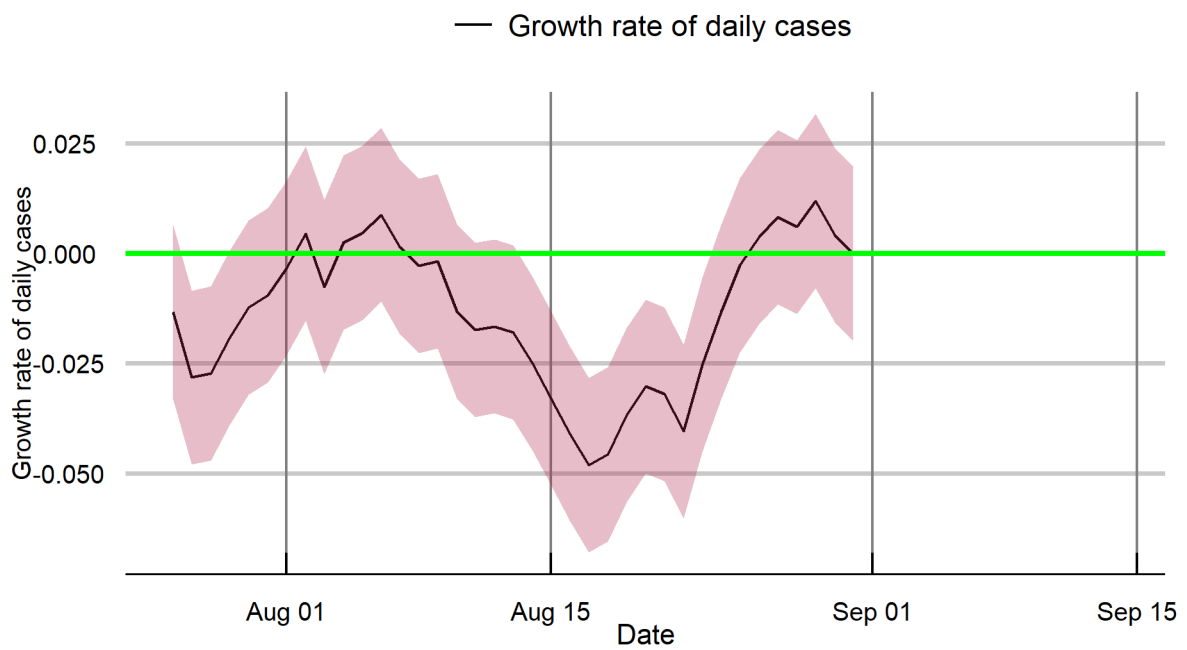


# Case forecasts and growth rates: States and Union territories

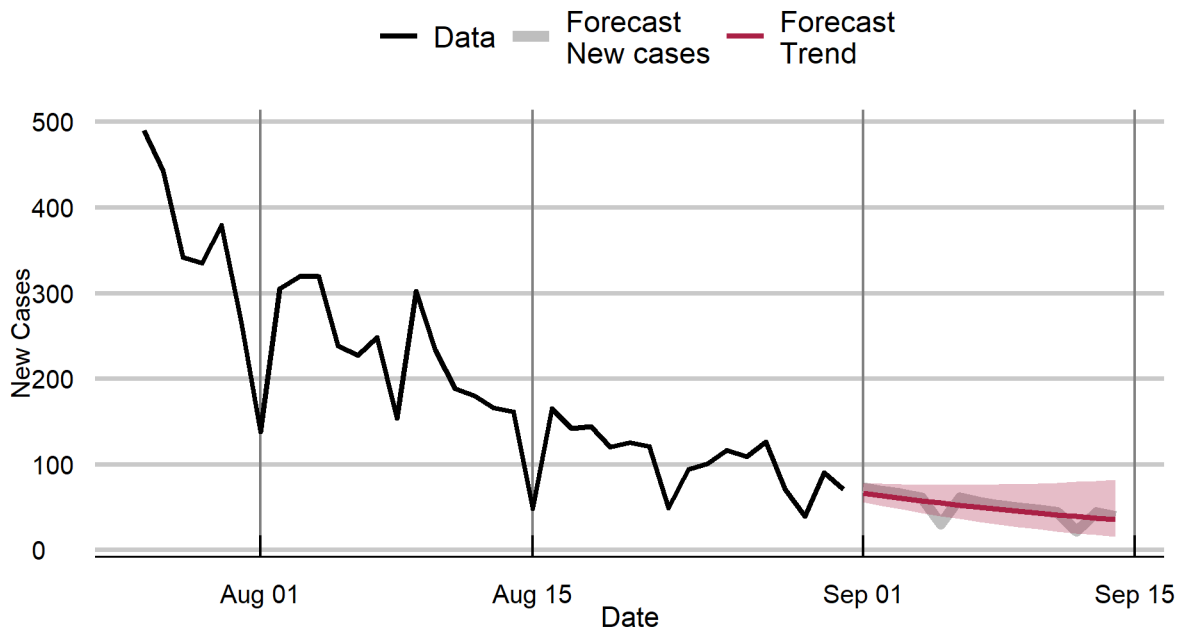
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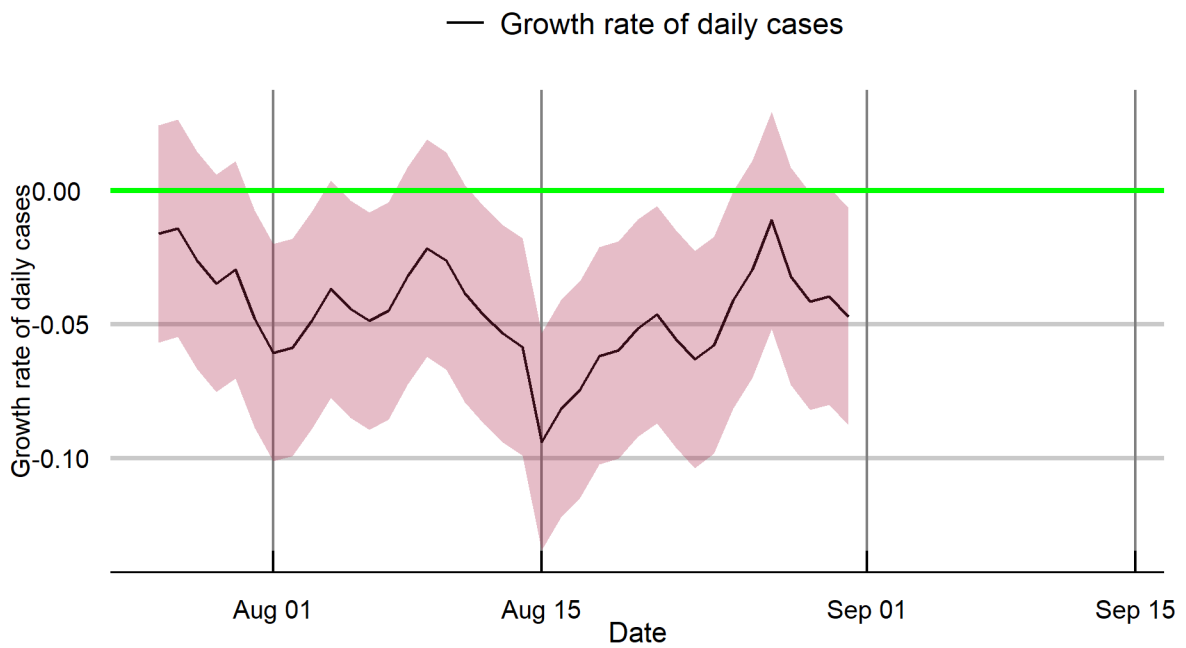
## Andhra Pradesh



## Arunachal Pradesh

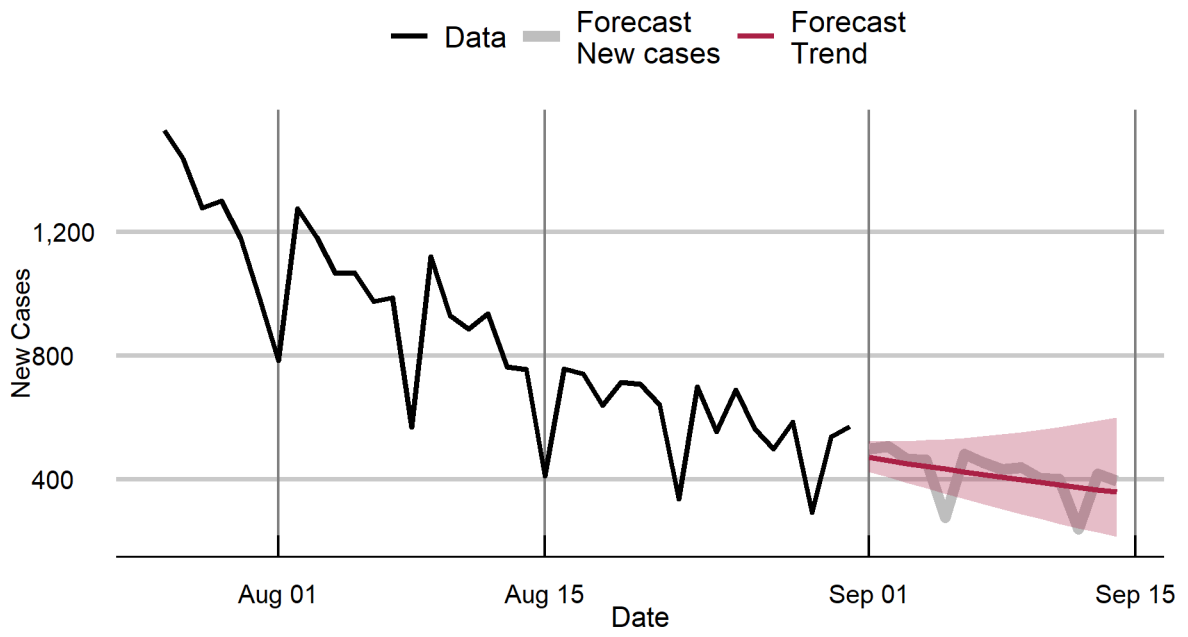


## Arunachal Pradesh

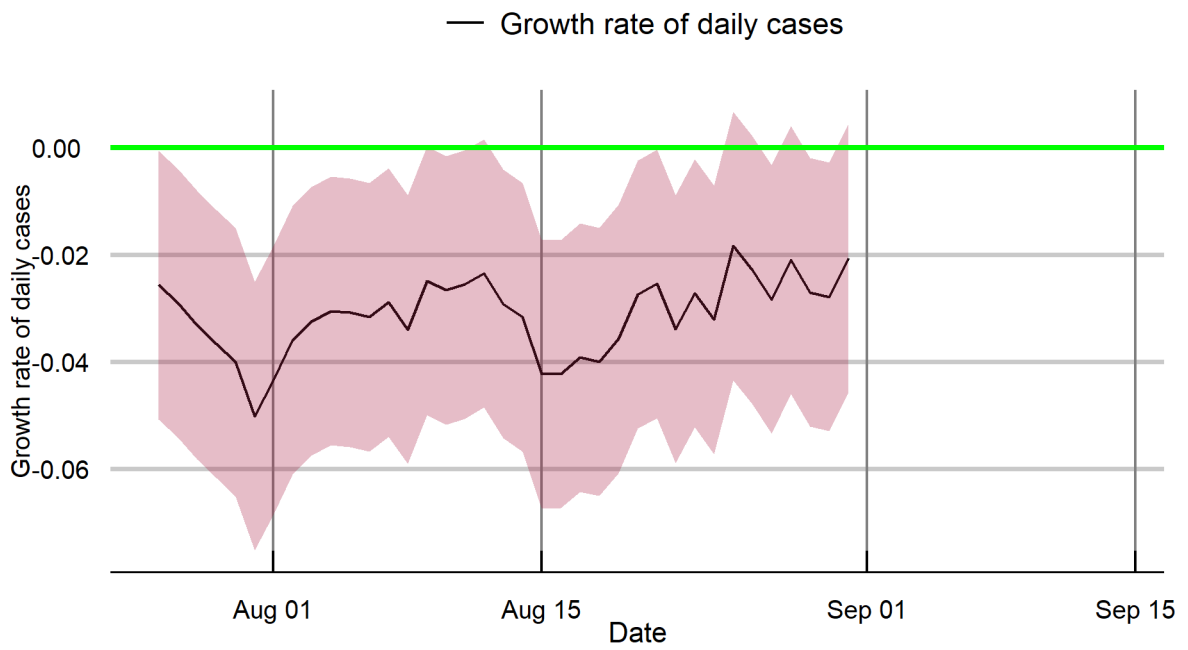




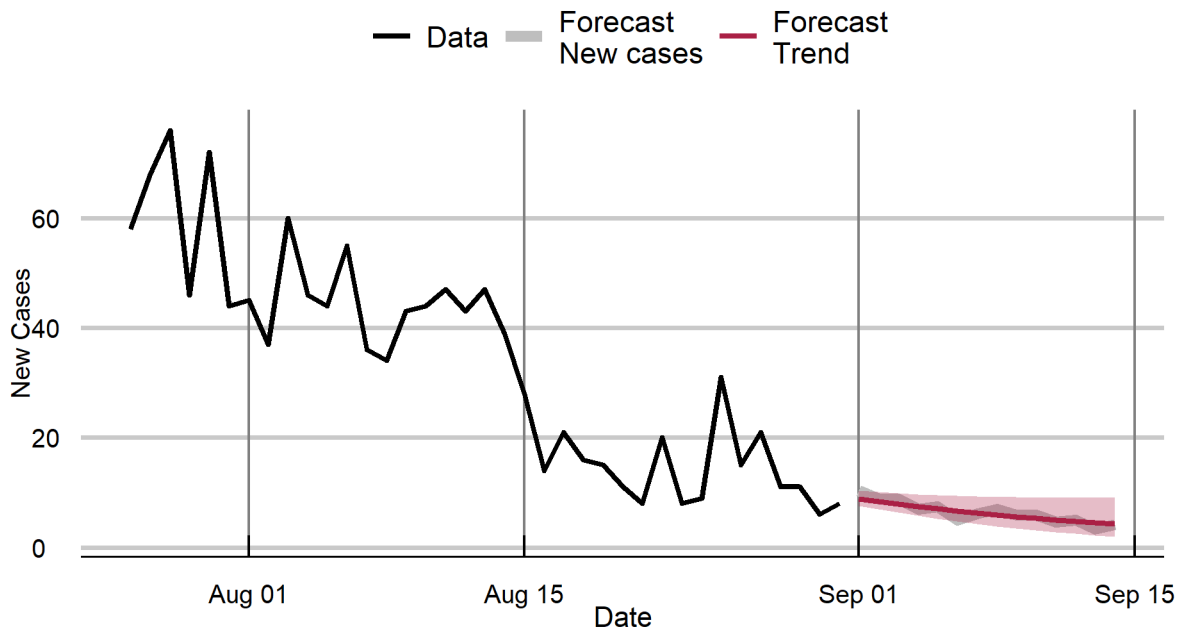
## Assam



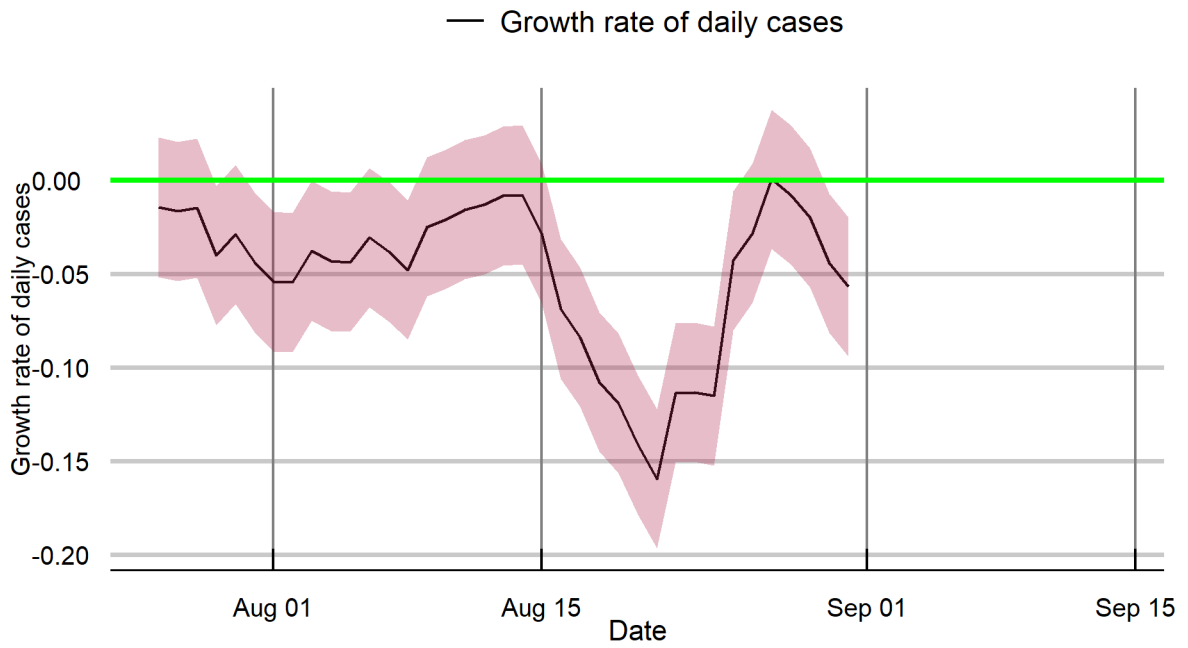
## Assam



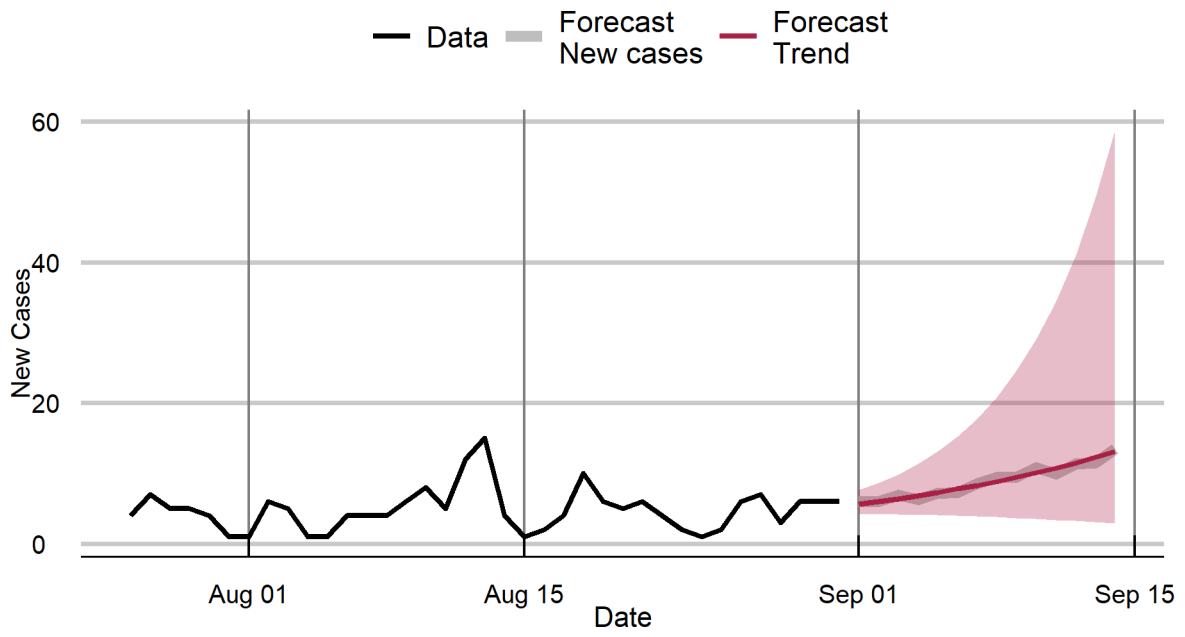
## Bihar



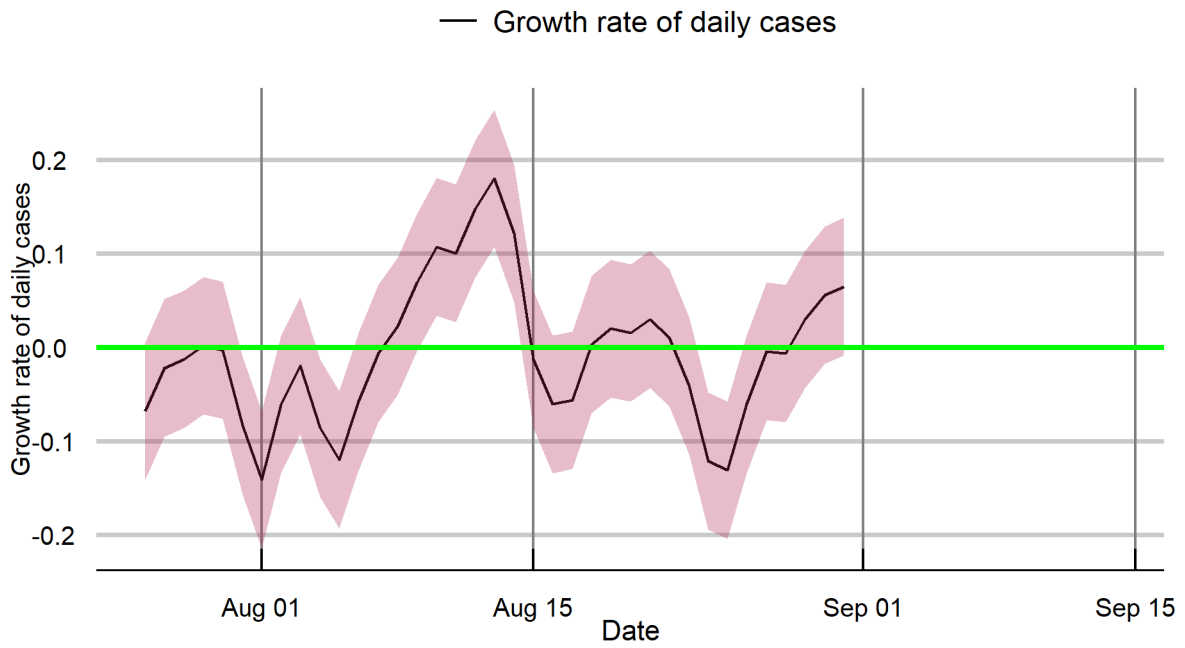
## Bihar



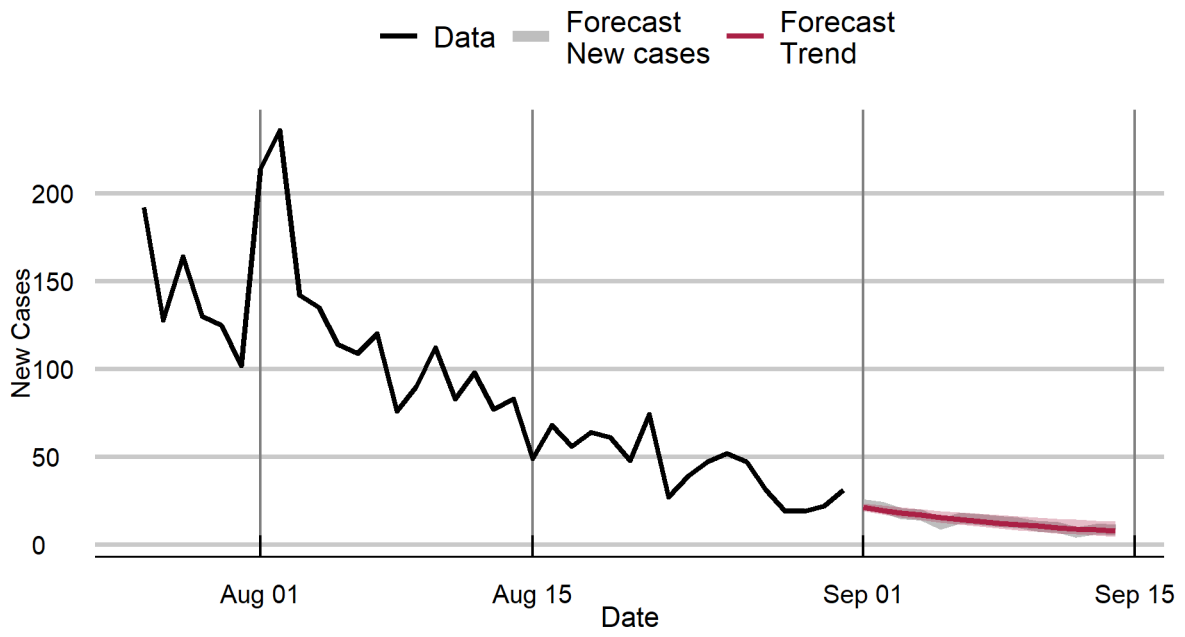
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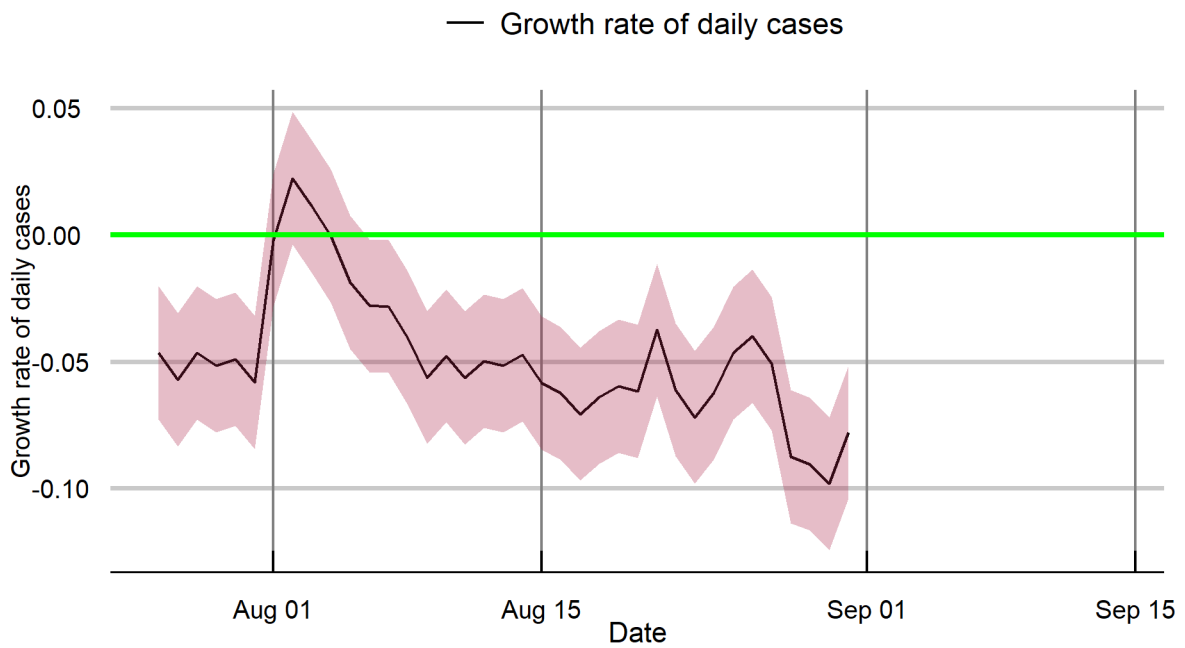
## Chandigarh



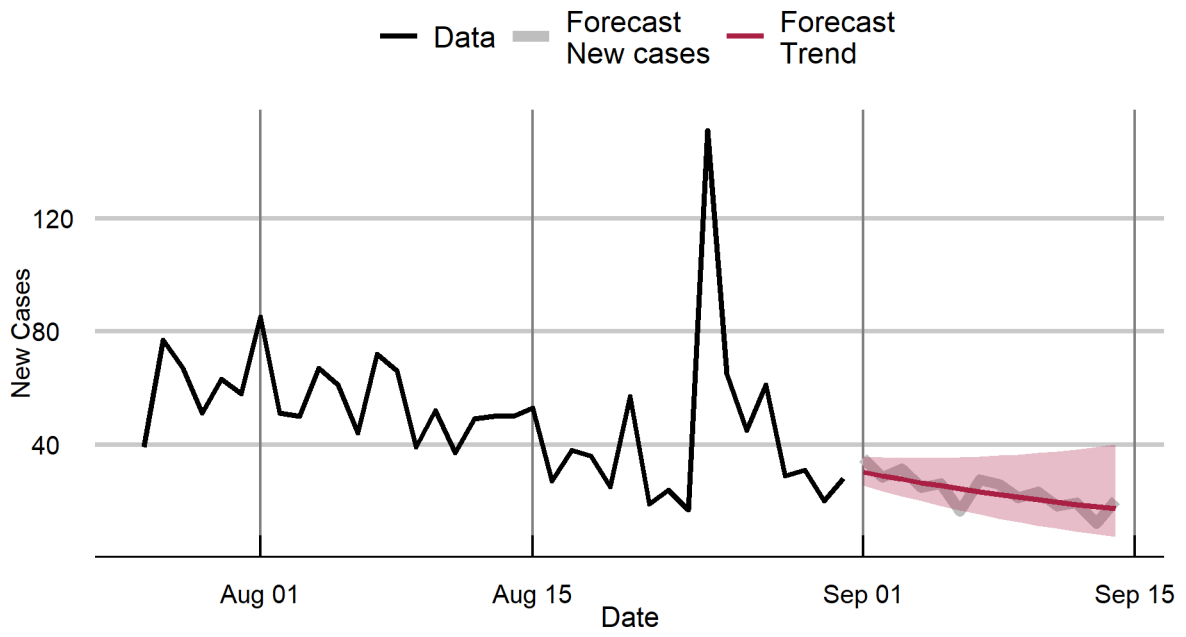
## Chhattisgarh



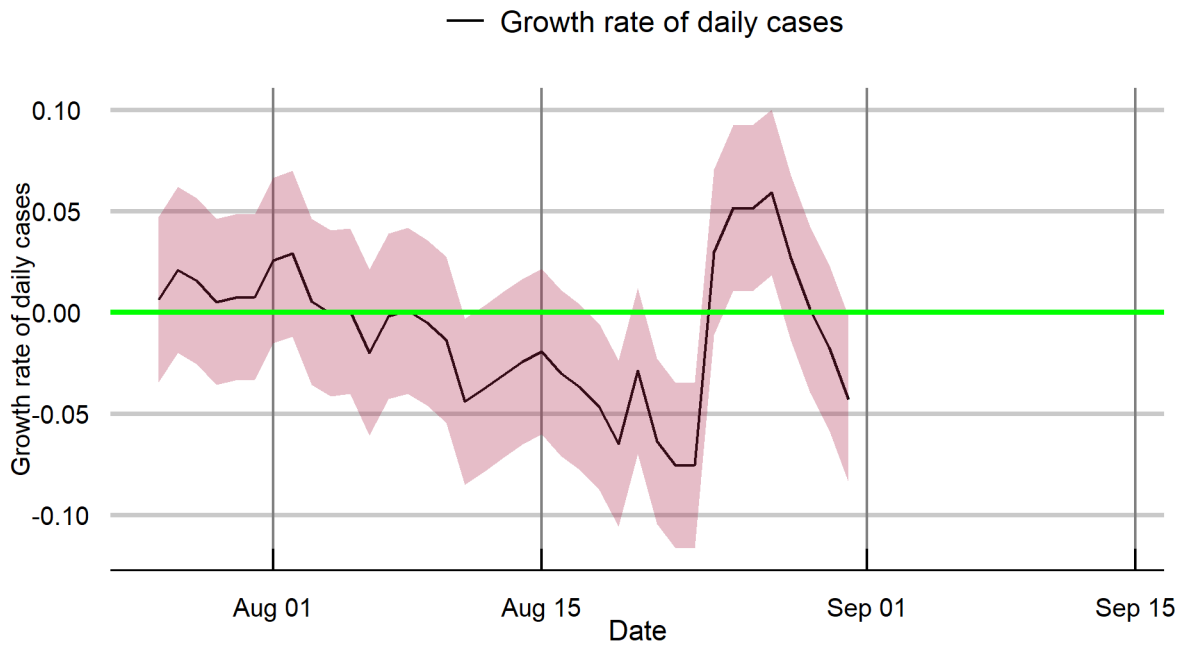
## Chhattisgarh



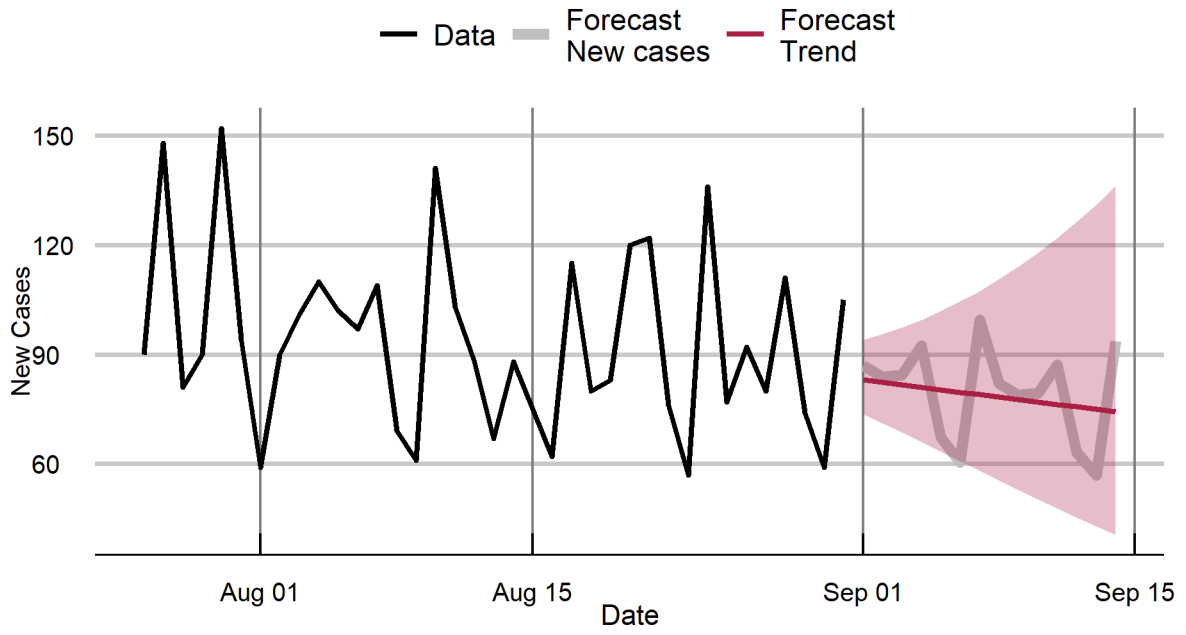
## Delhi



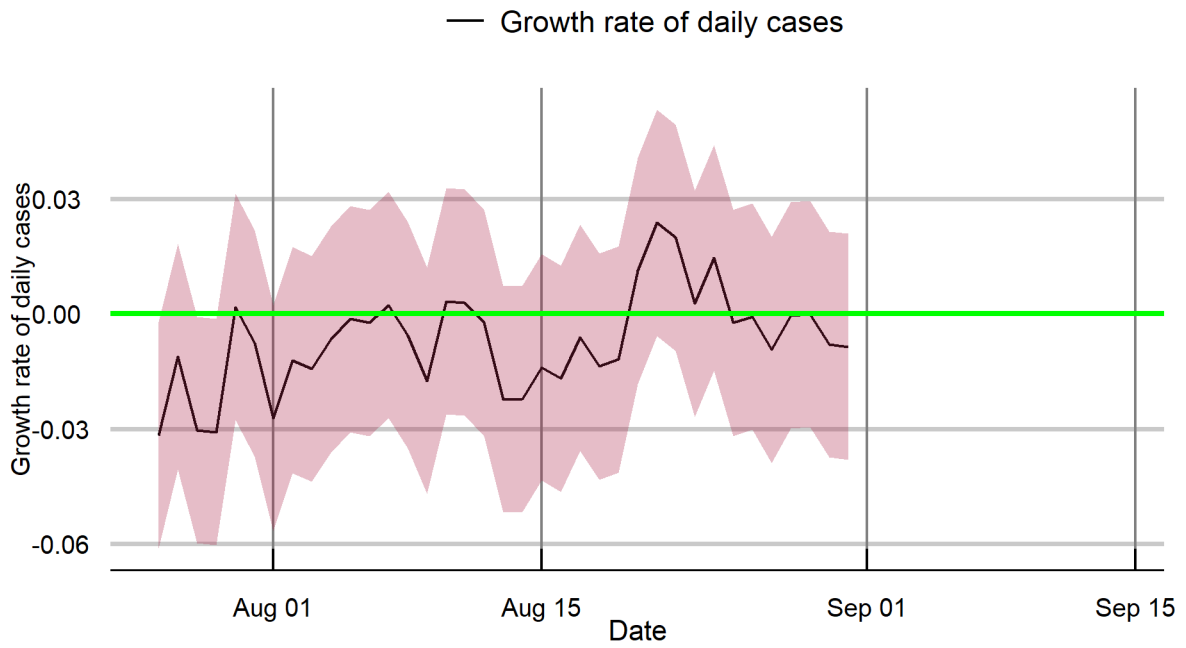
## Delhi



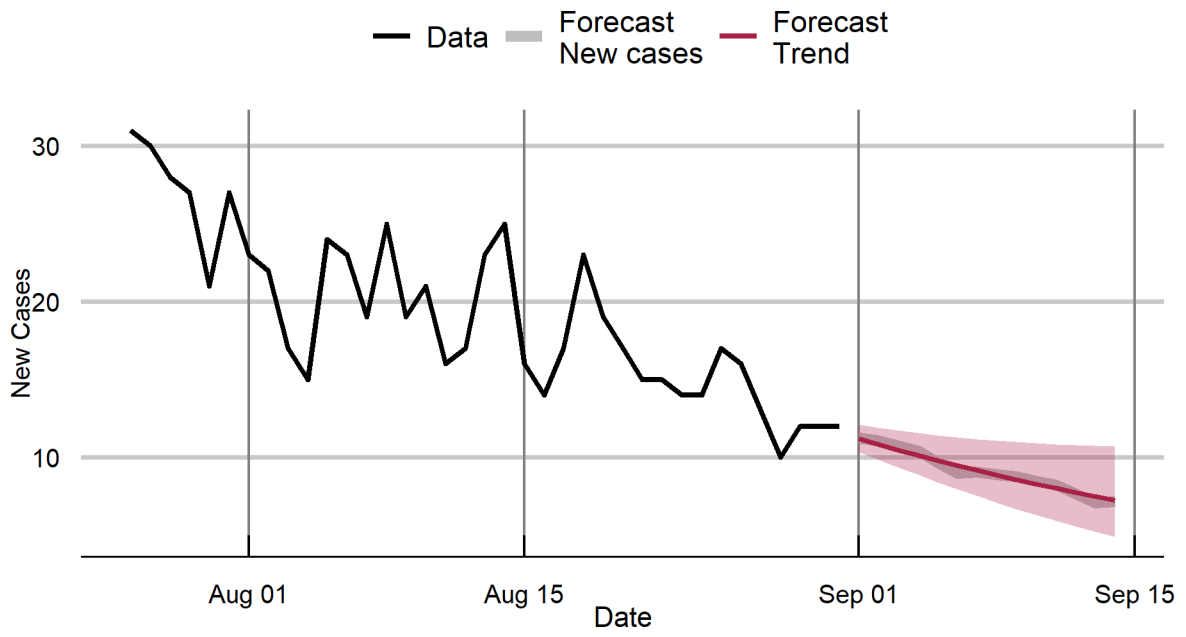
## Goa



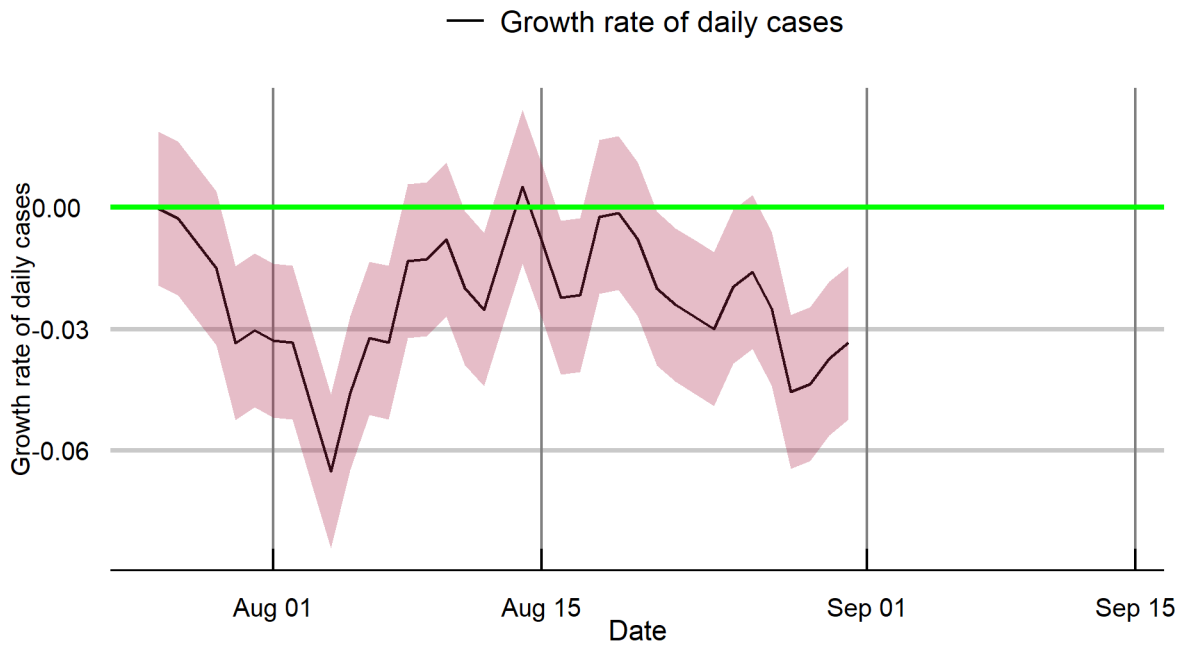
## Goa



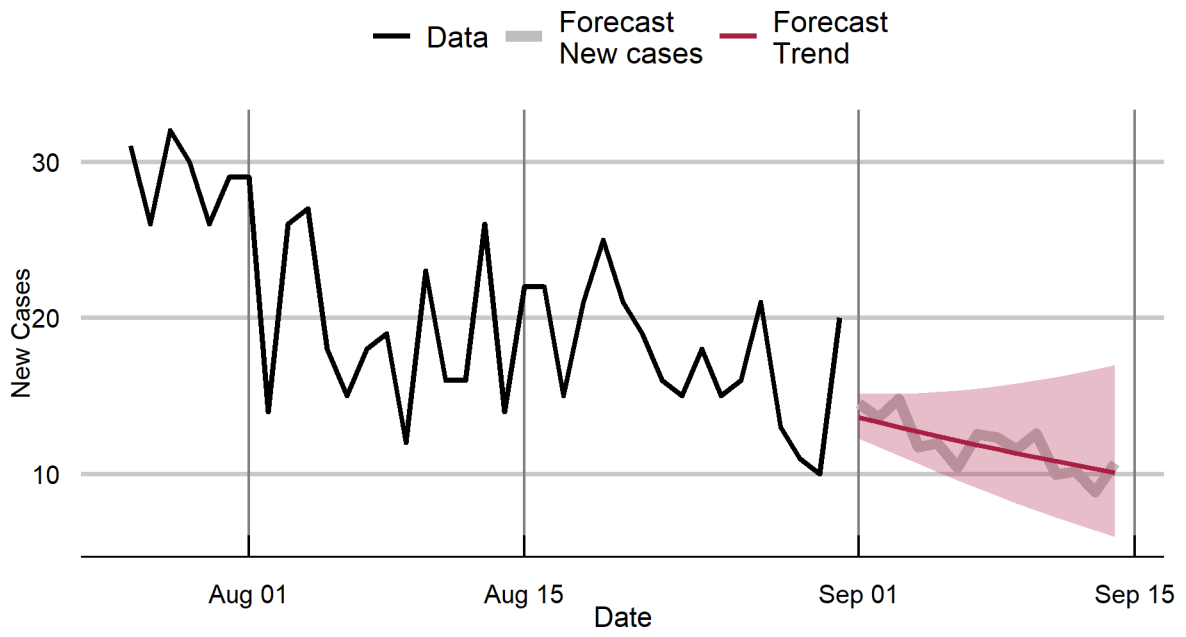
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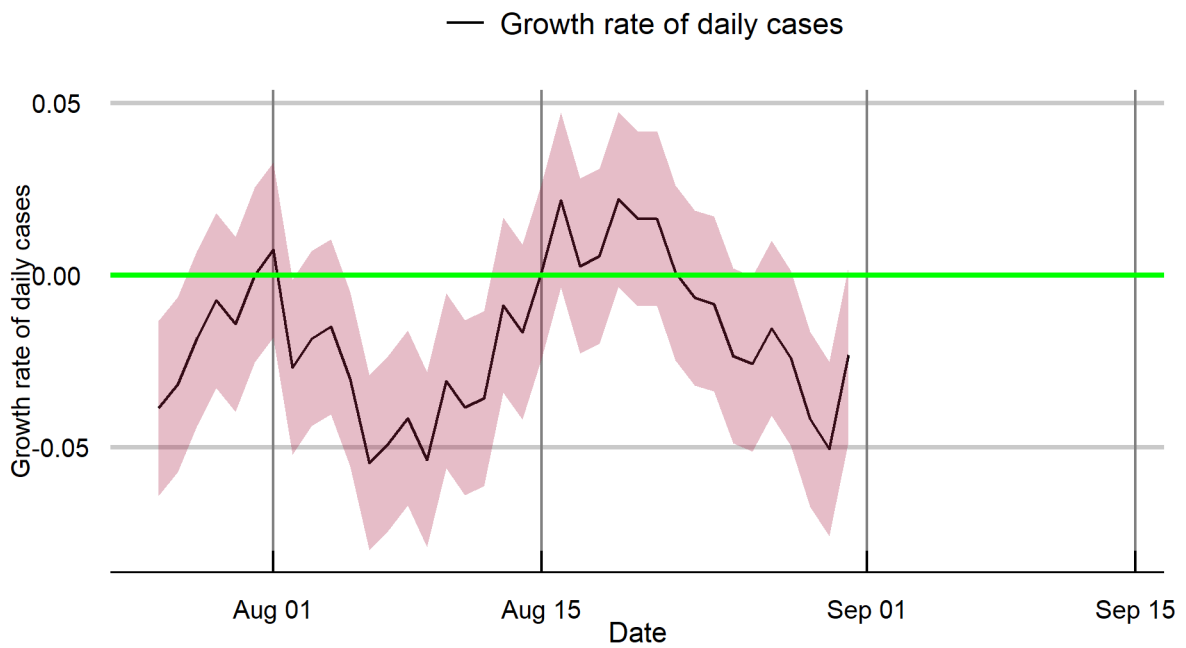
## Gujarat



## Haryana

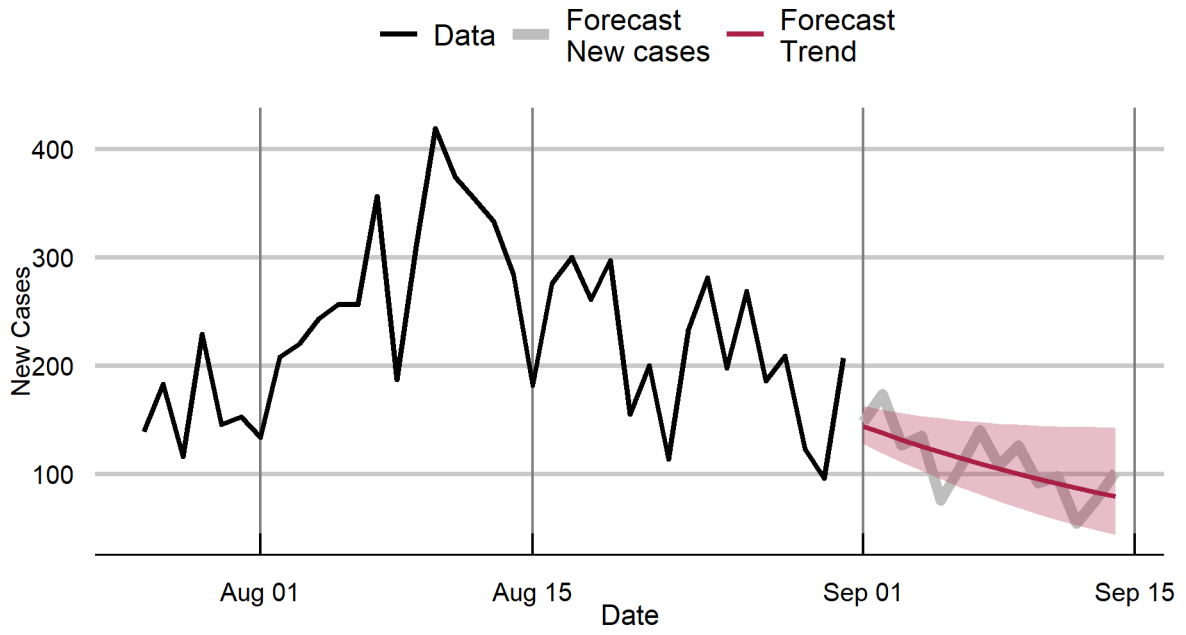


## Haryana

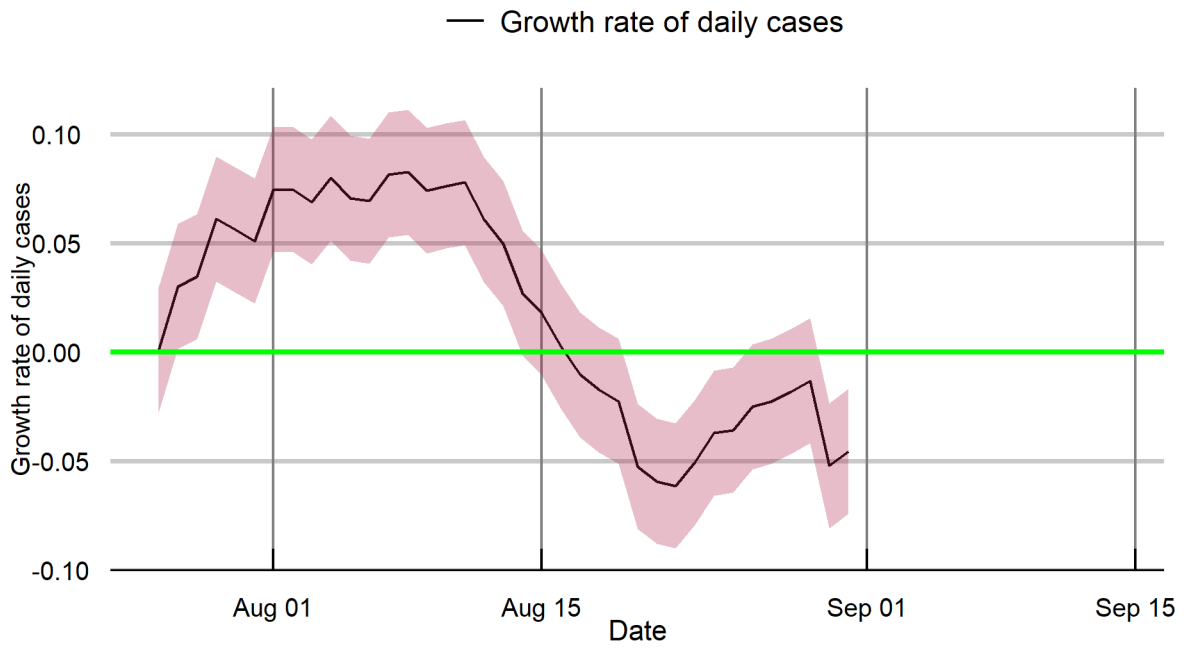




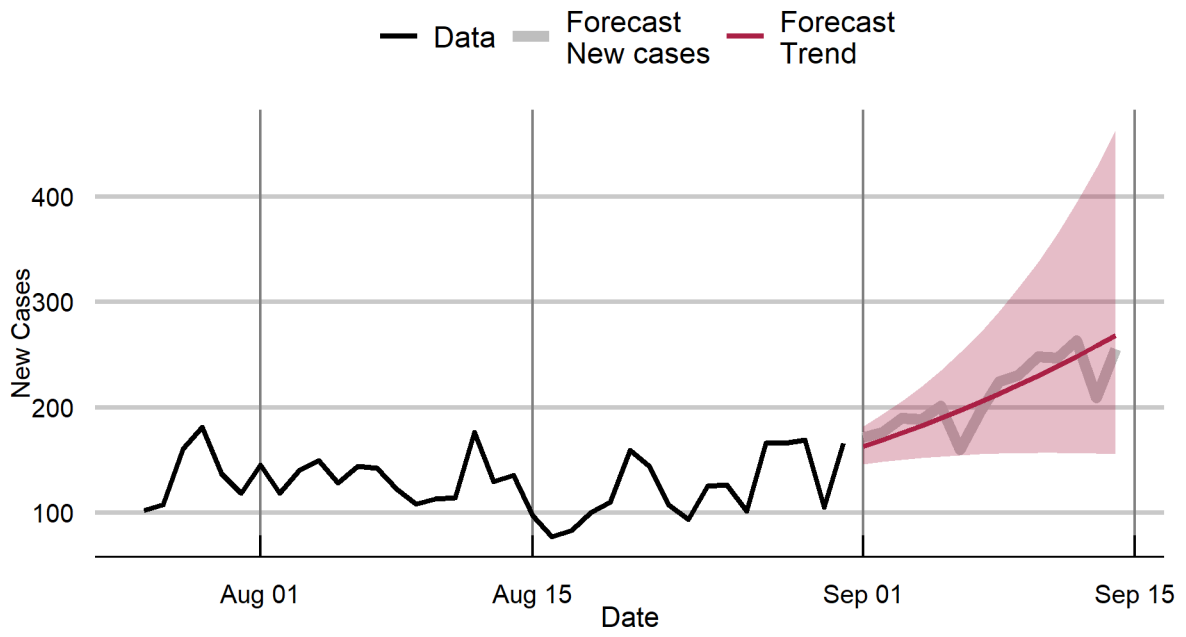
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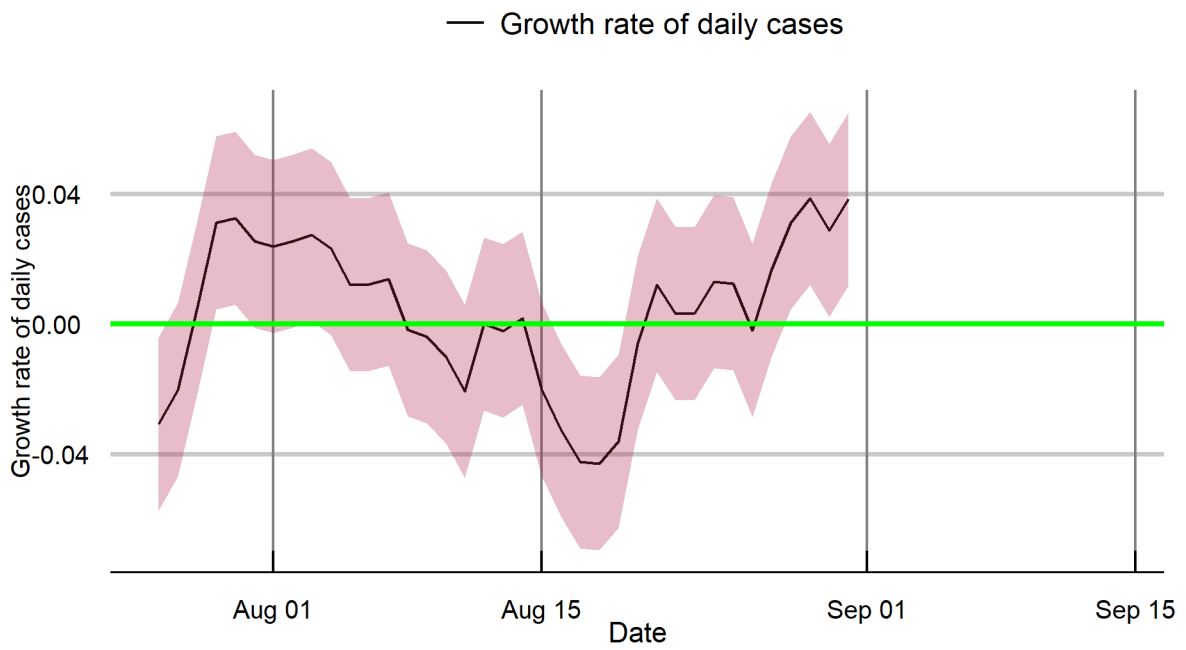
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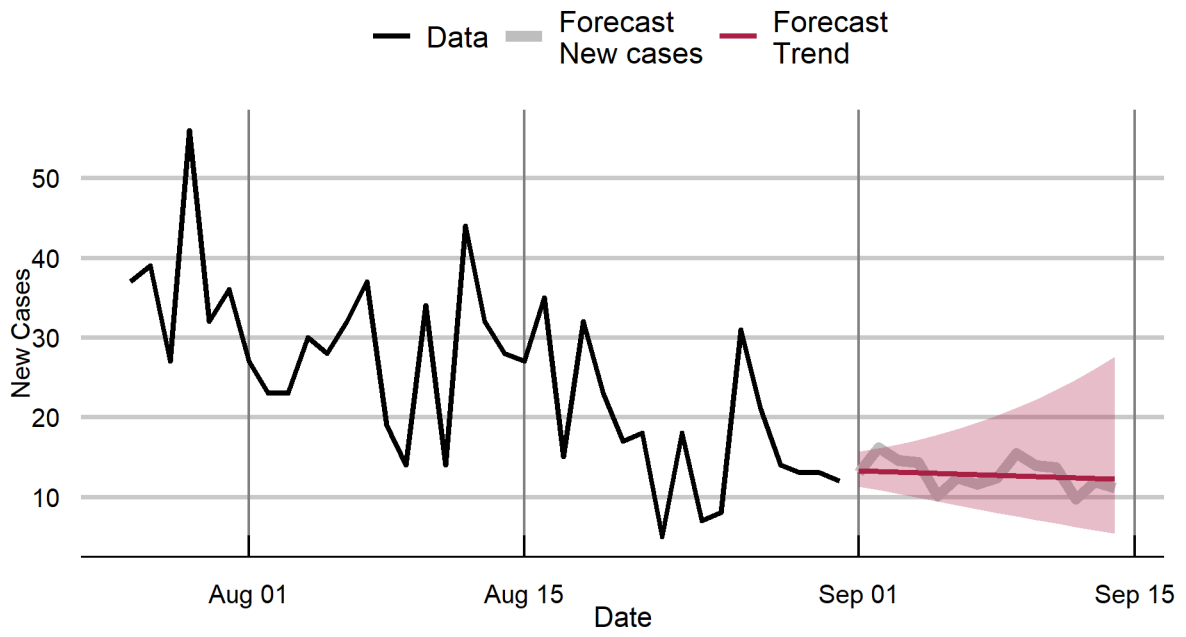
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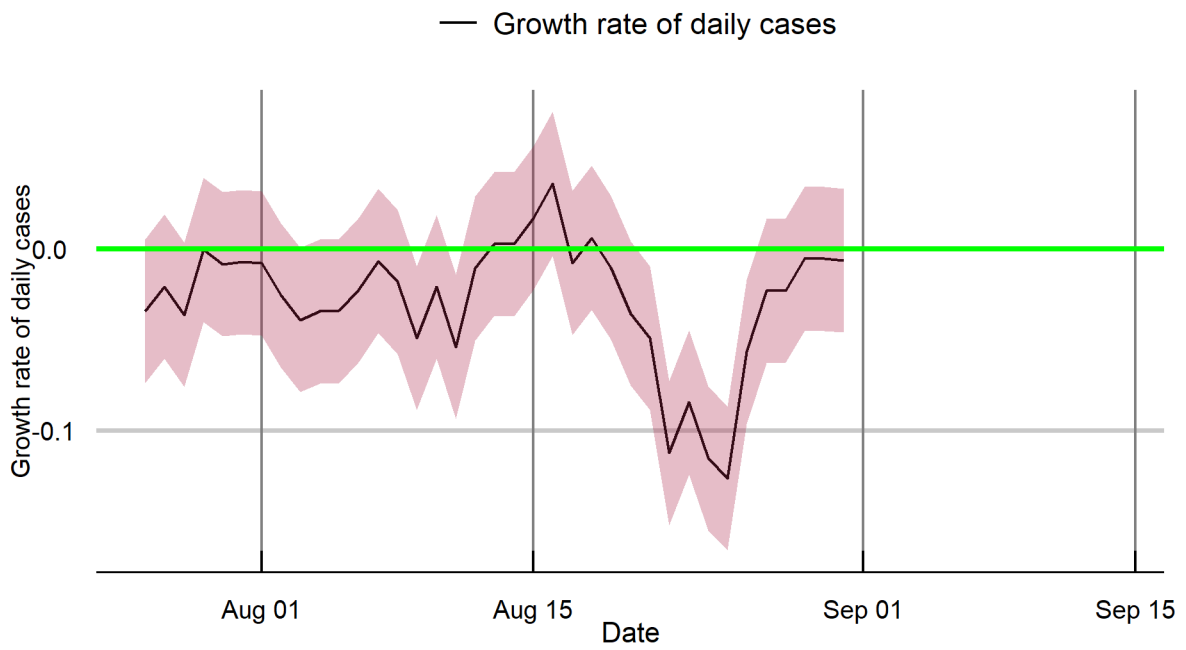
### Jammu and Kashmir



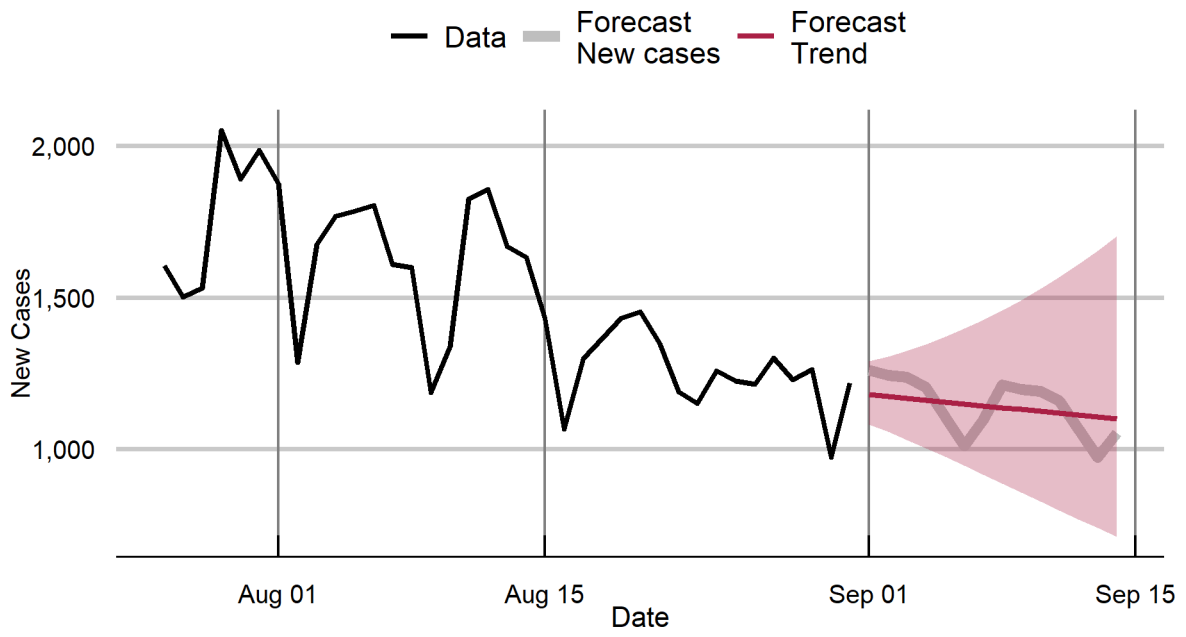
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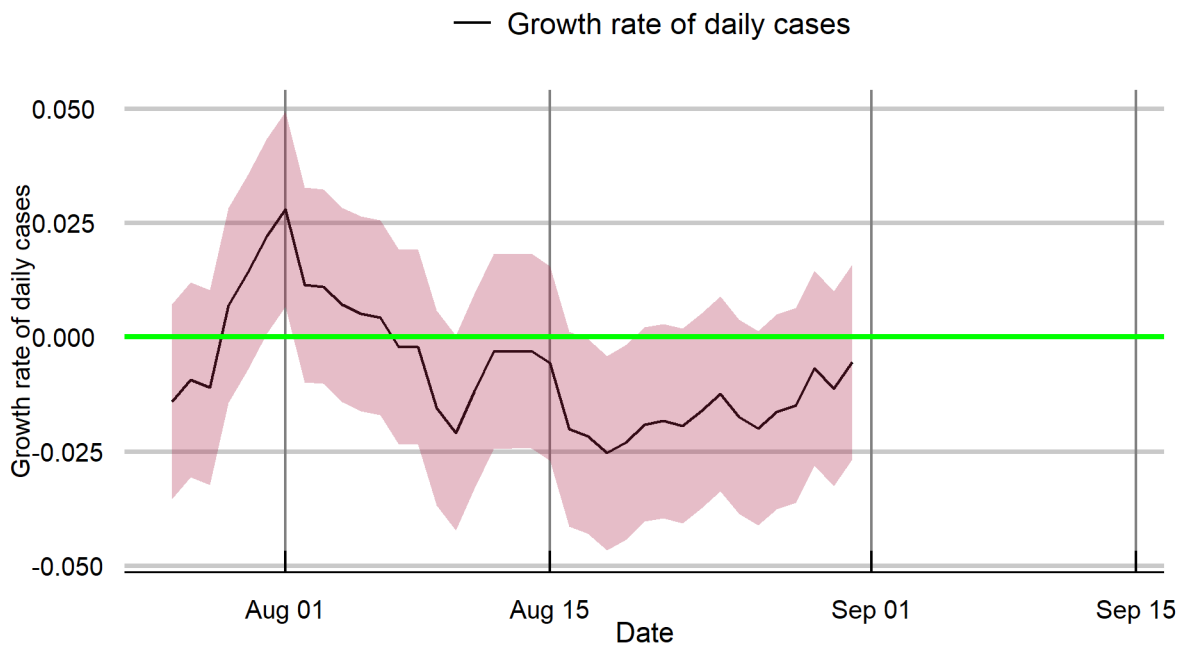
## Jharkhand



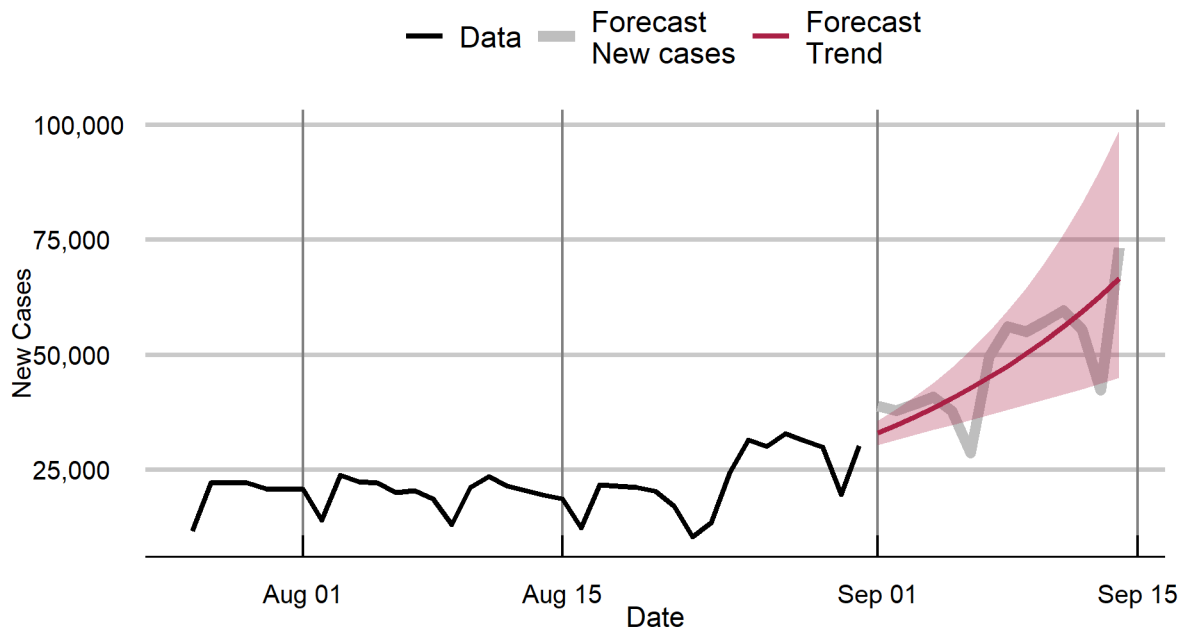
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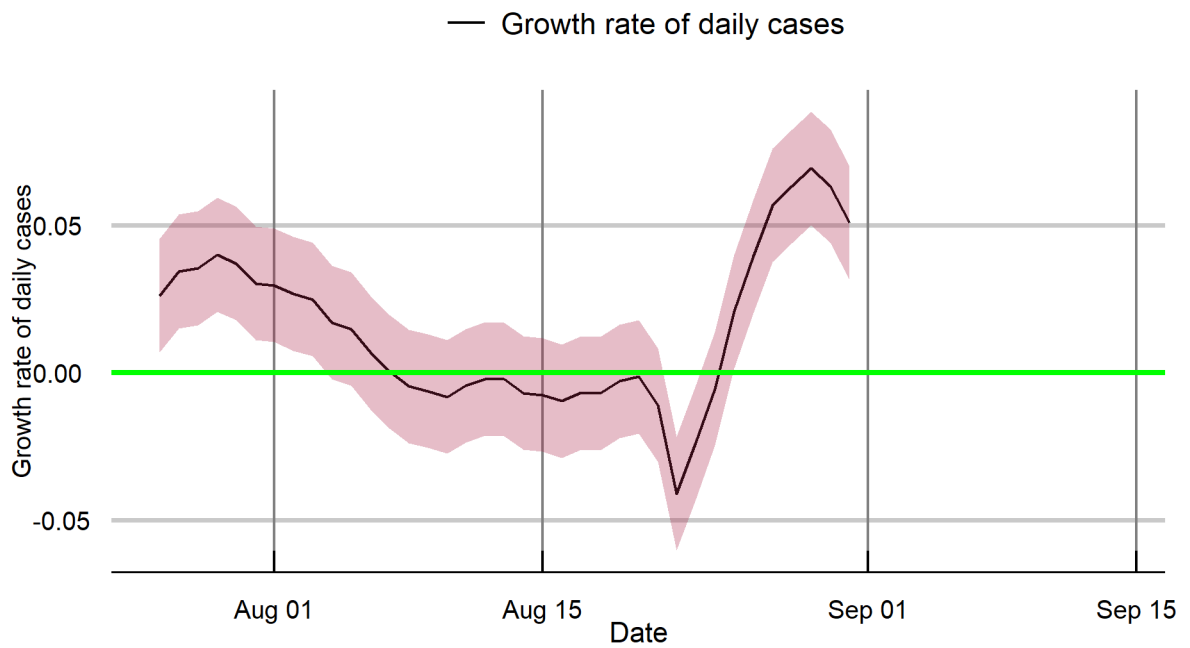
## Karnataka



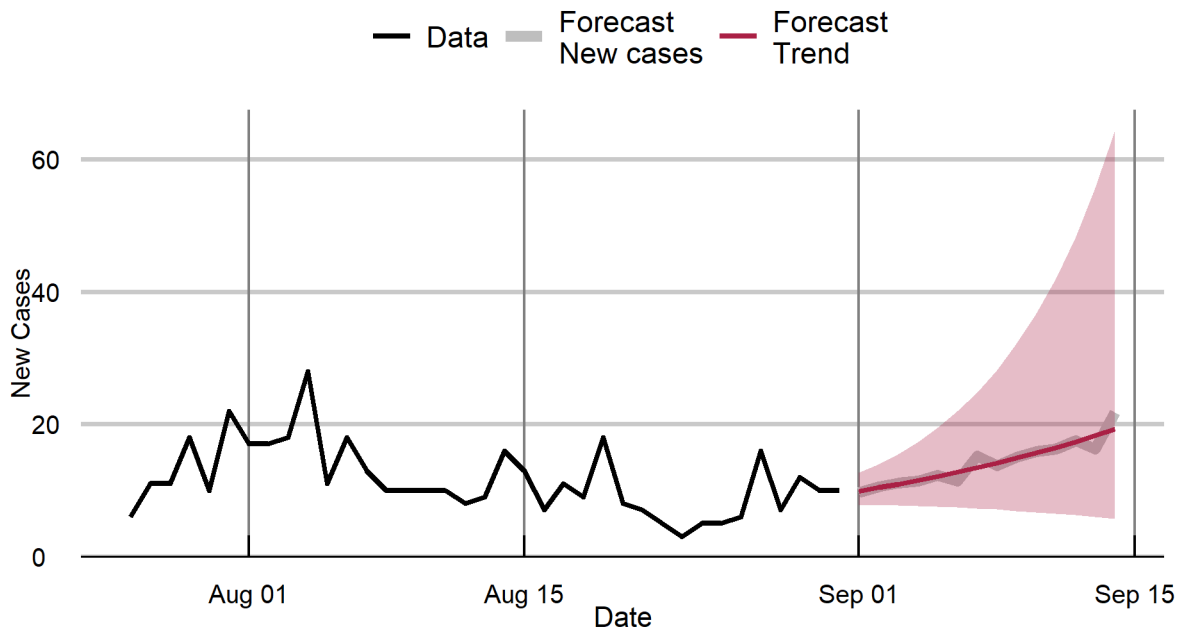
## Kerala



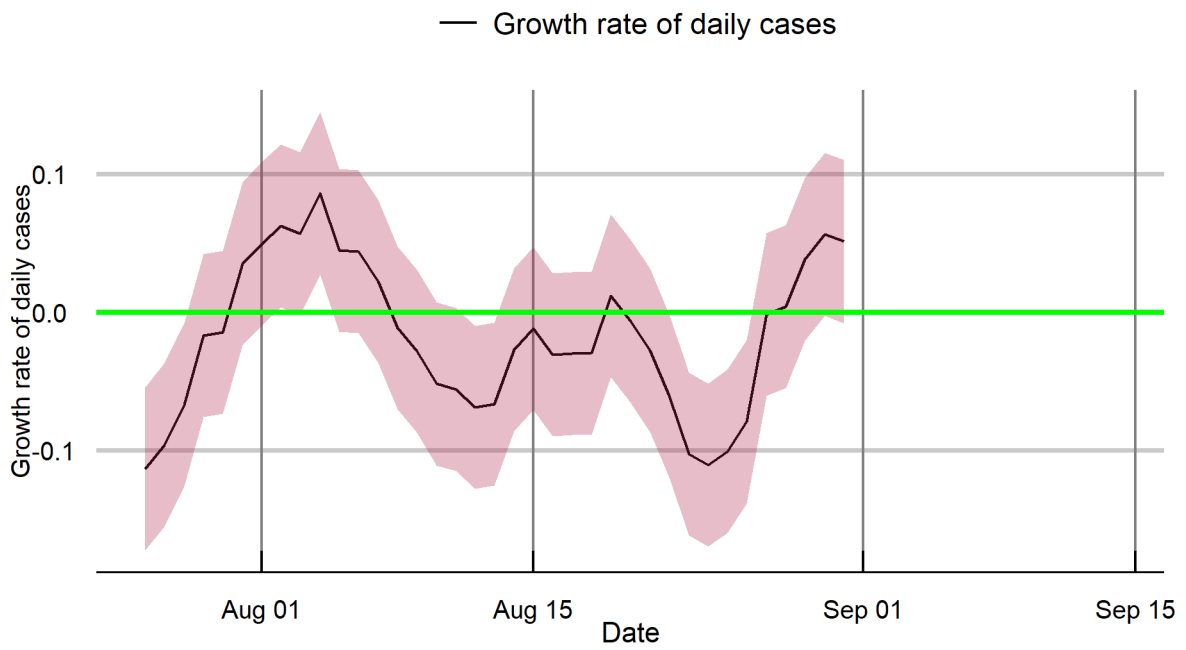
## Kerala



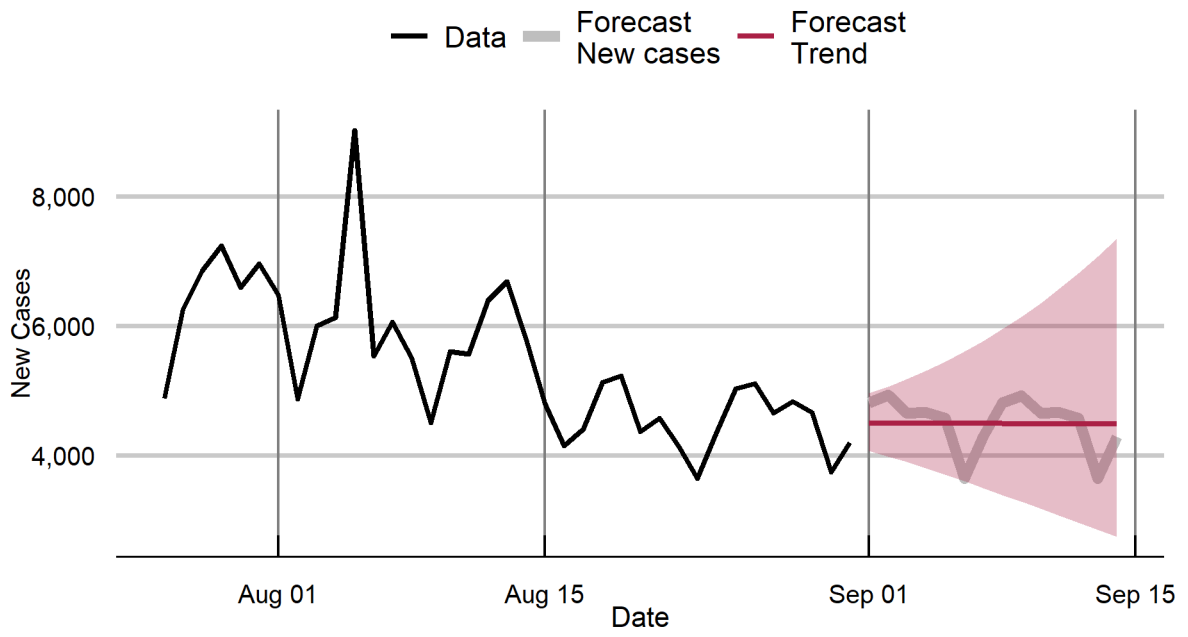
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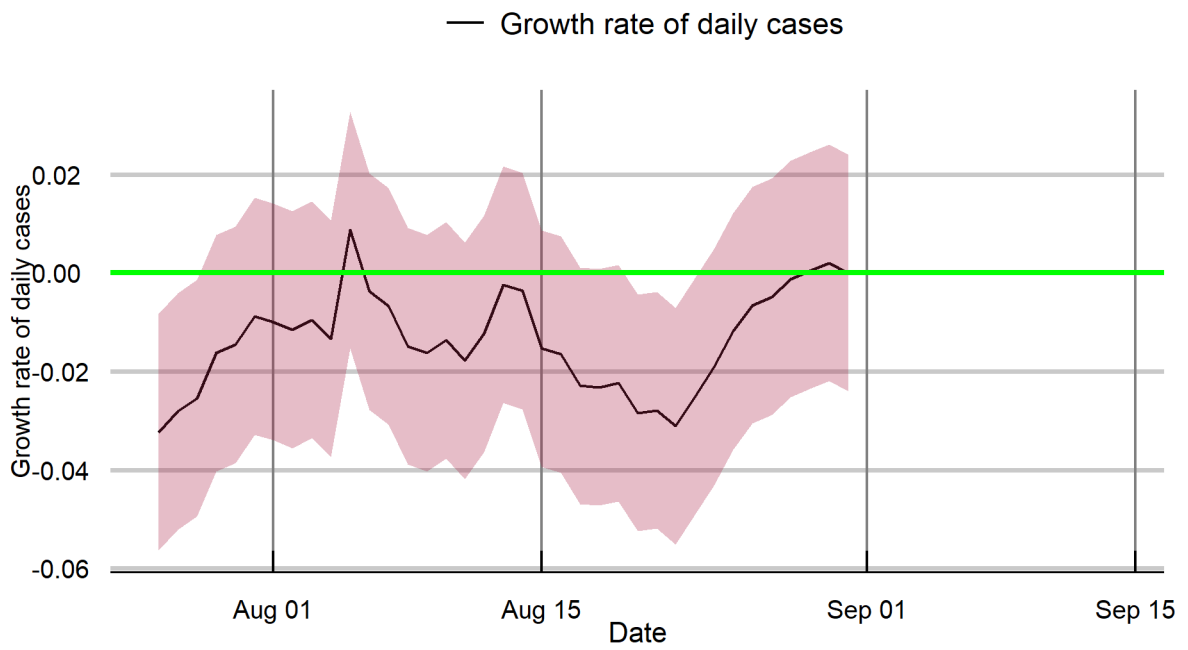
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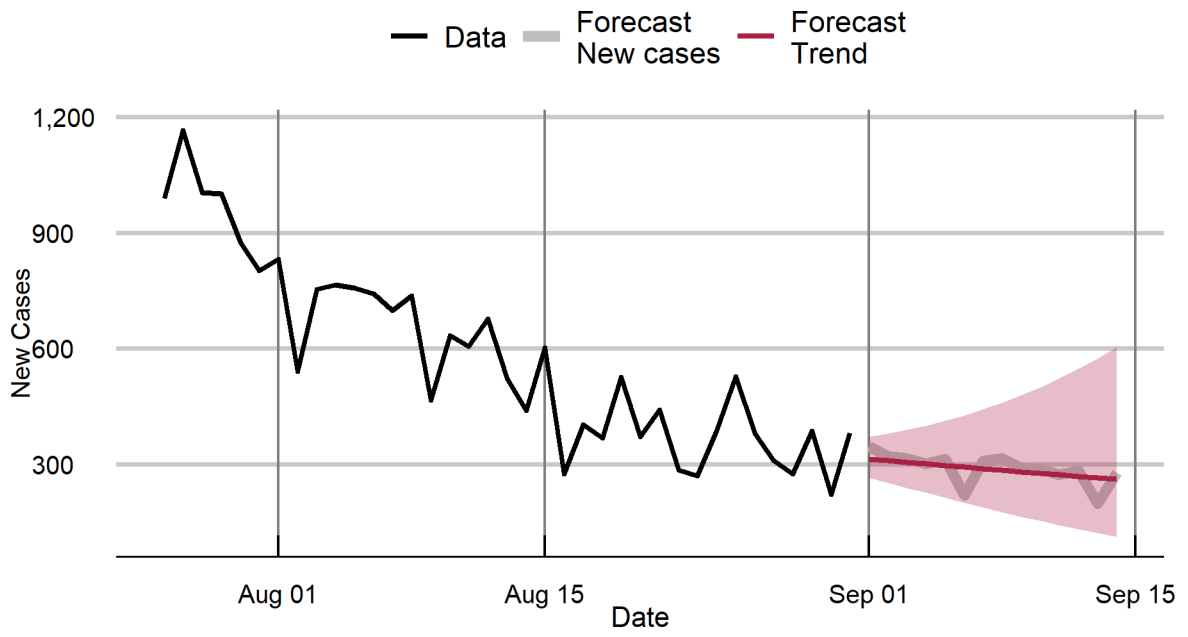
## Maharashtra



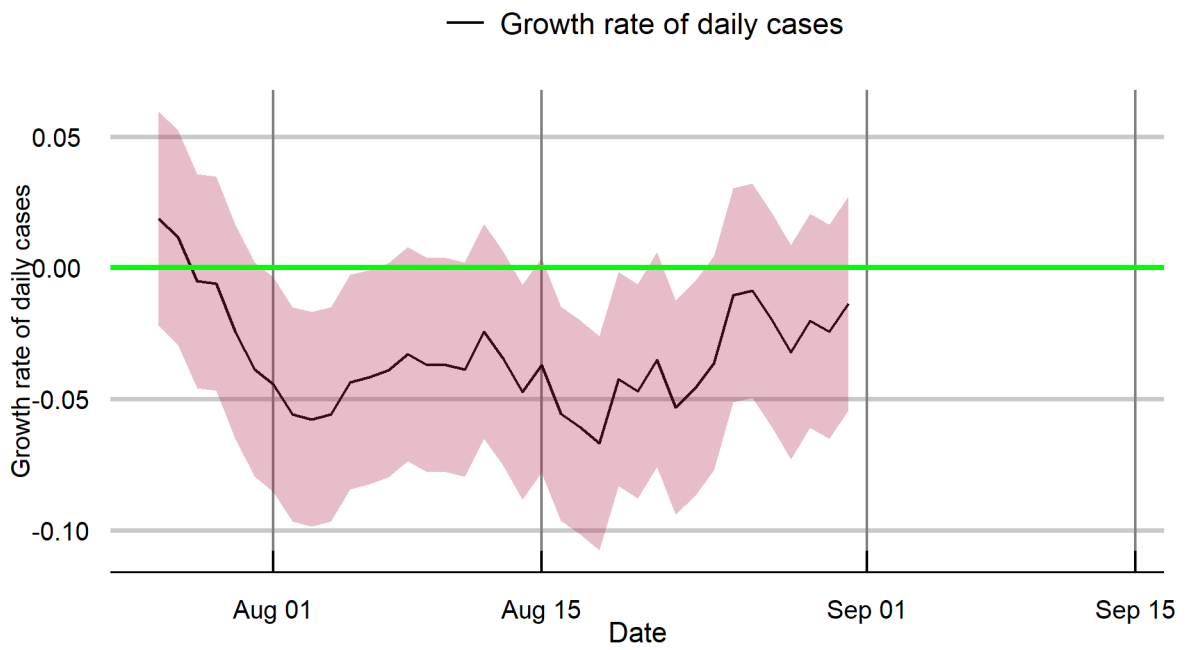
## Maharashtra



## Manipur

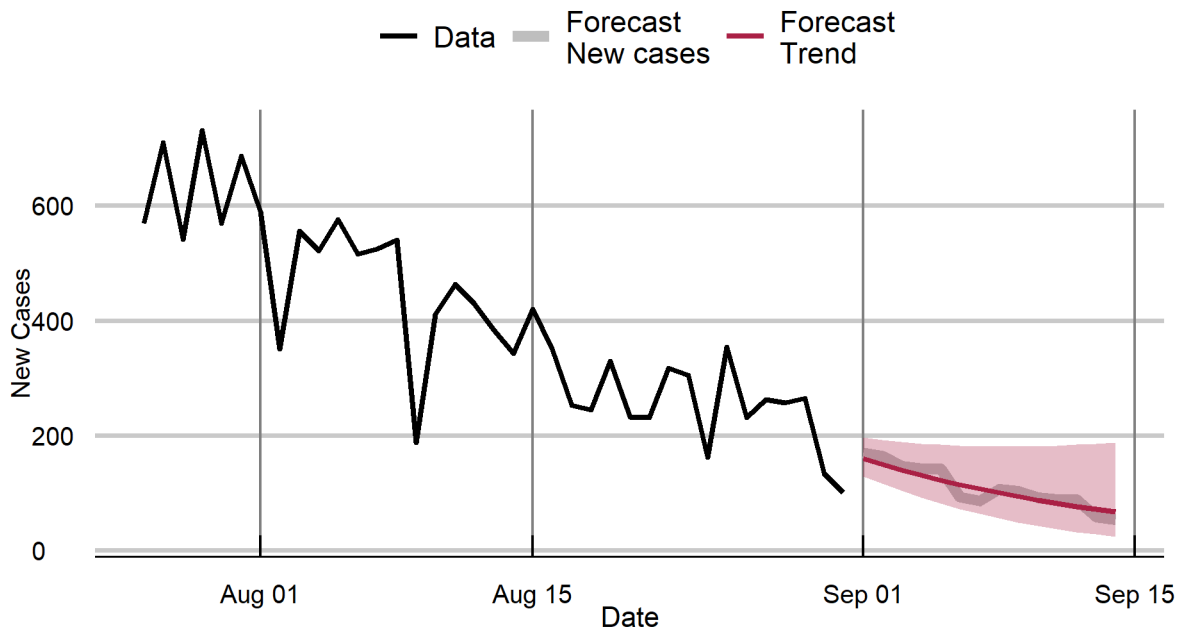


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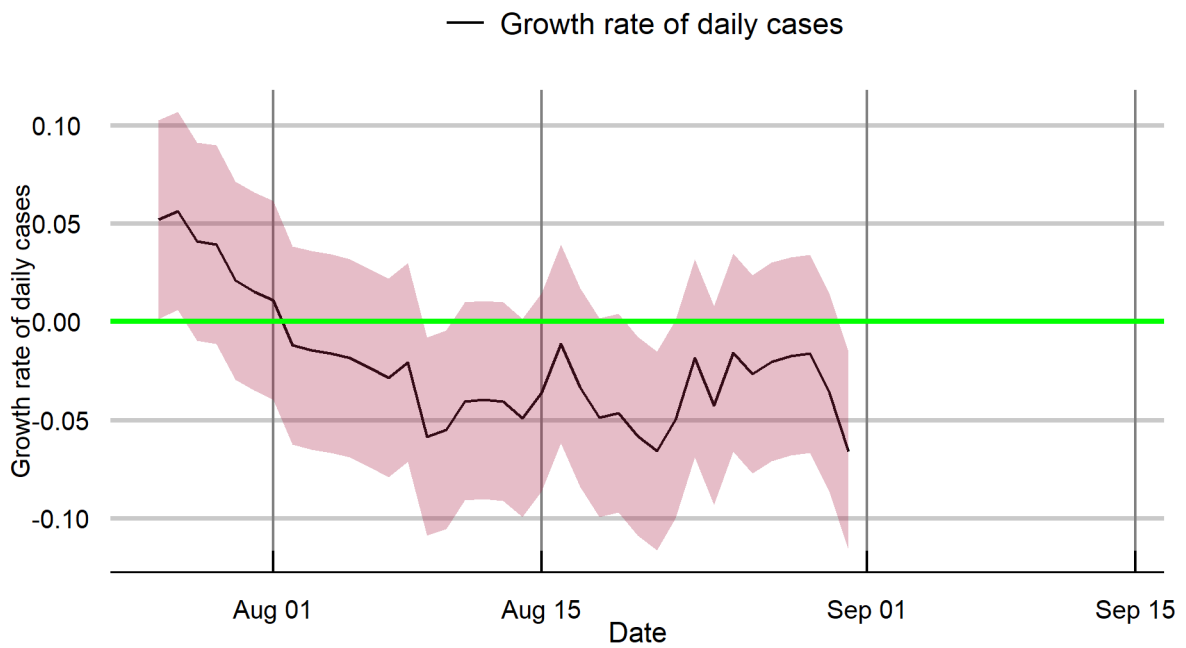




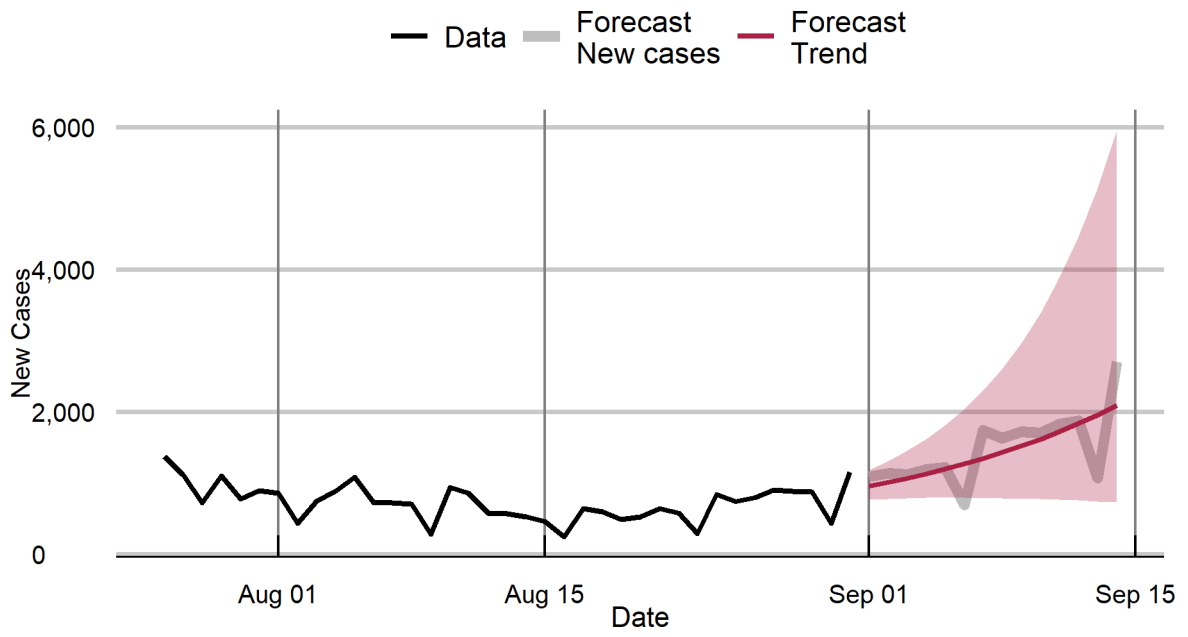
## Meghalaya



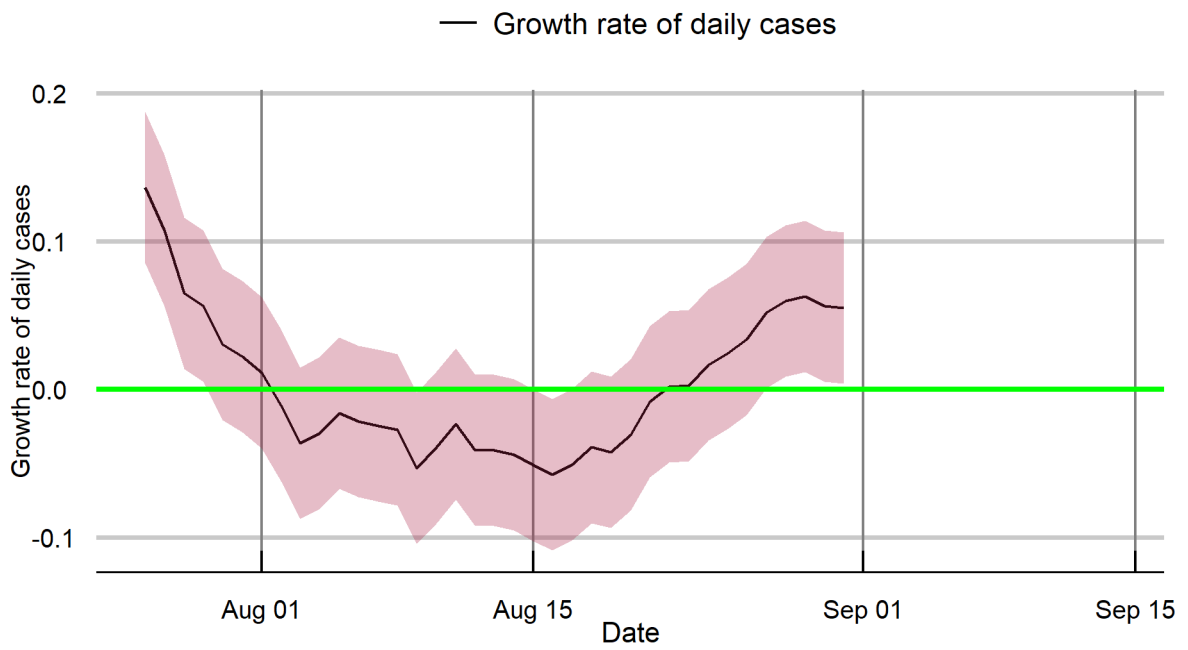
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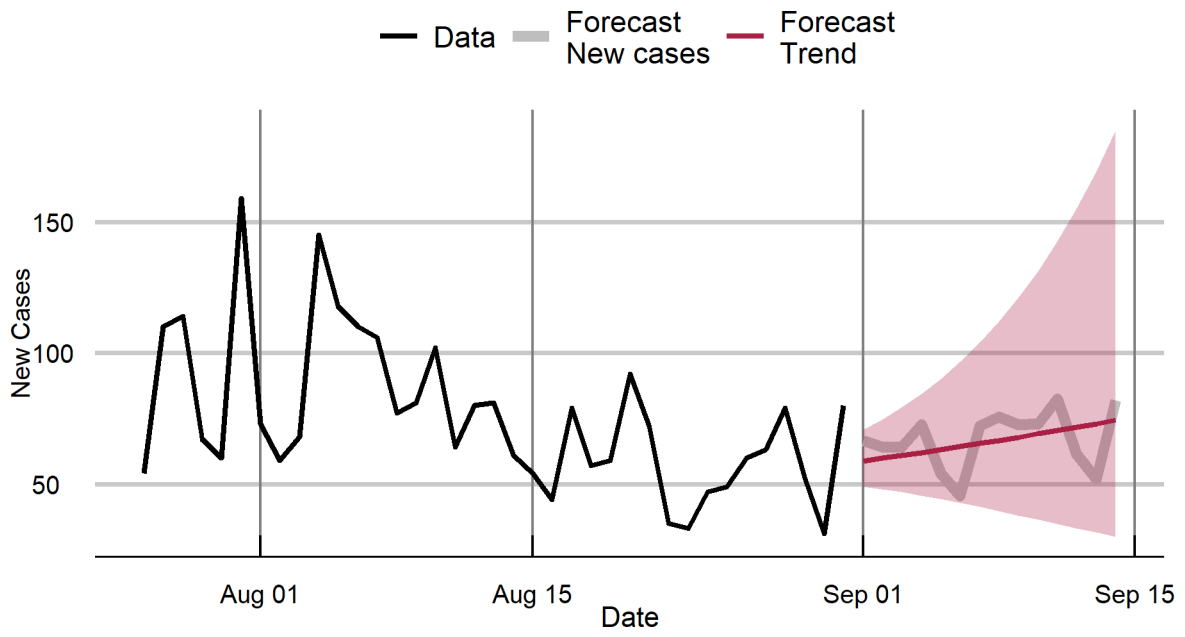
## Mizoram



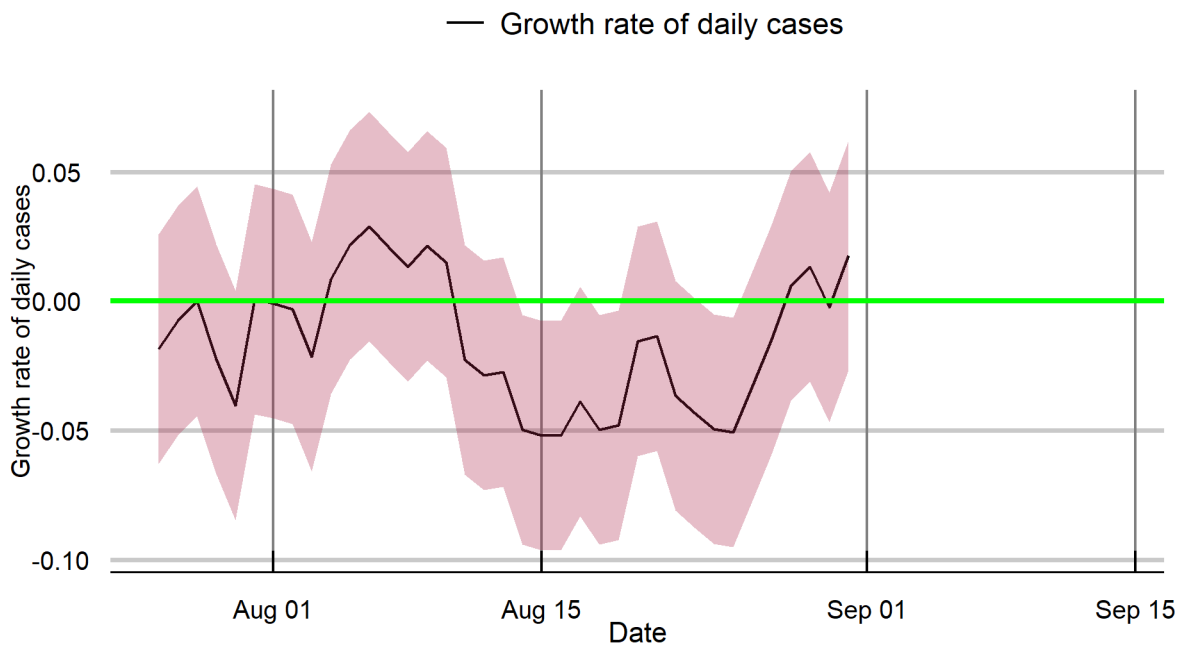
## Mizoram



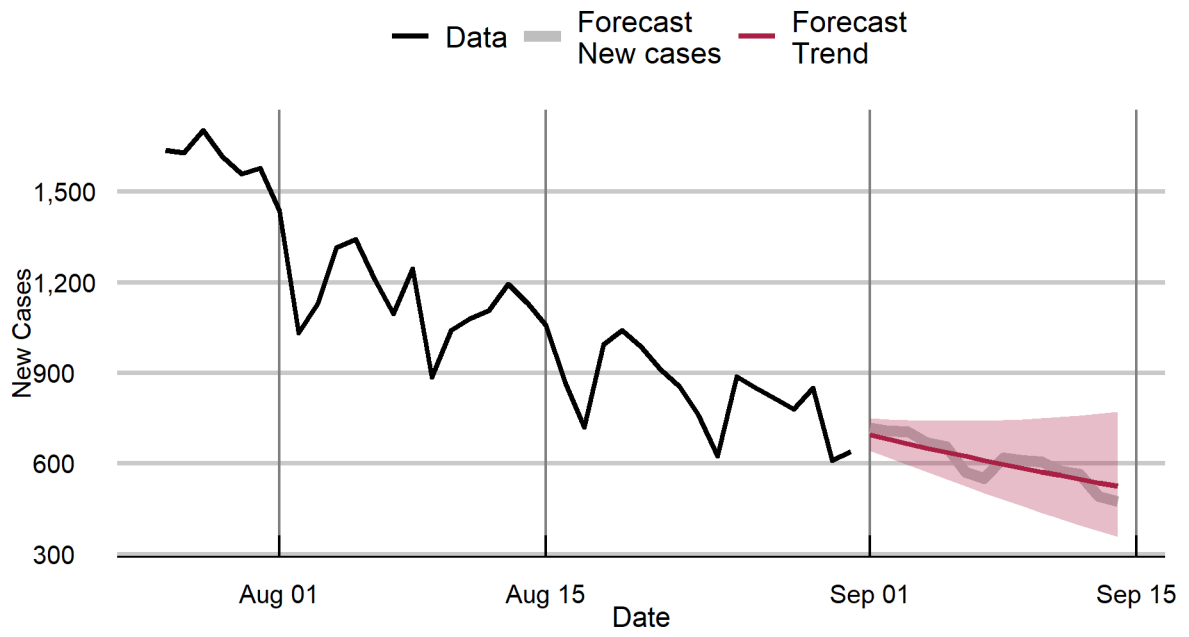
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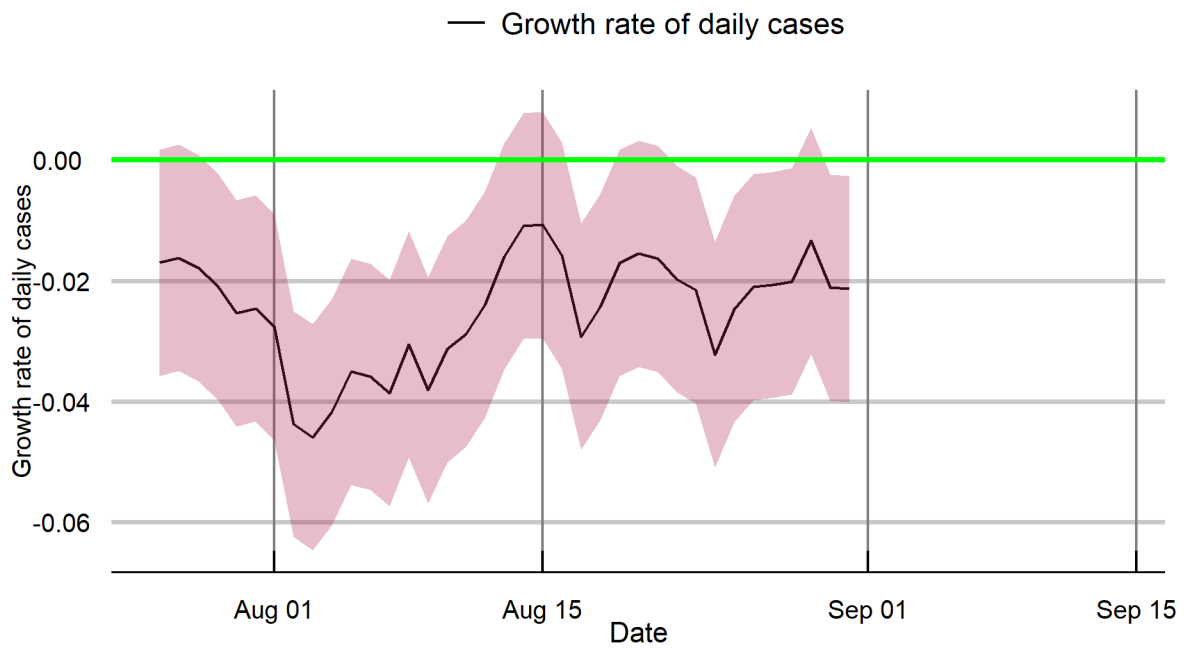
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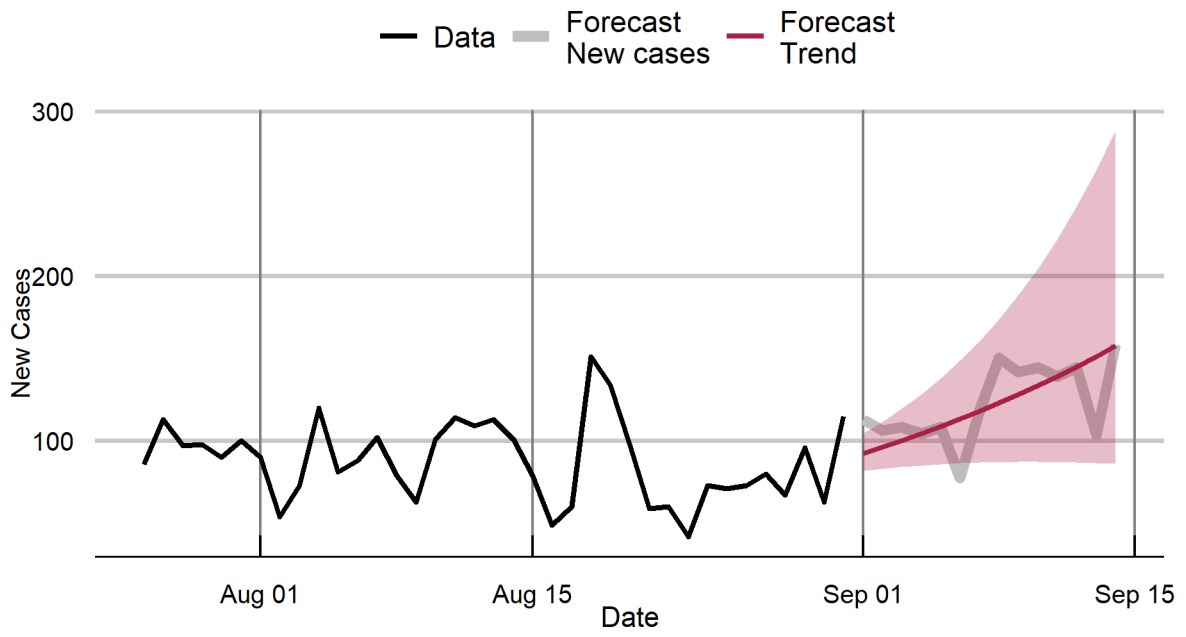
## Odisha



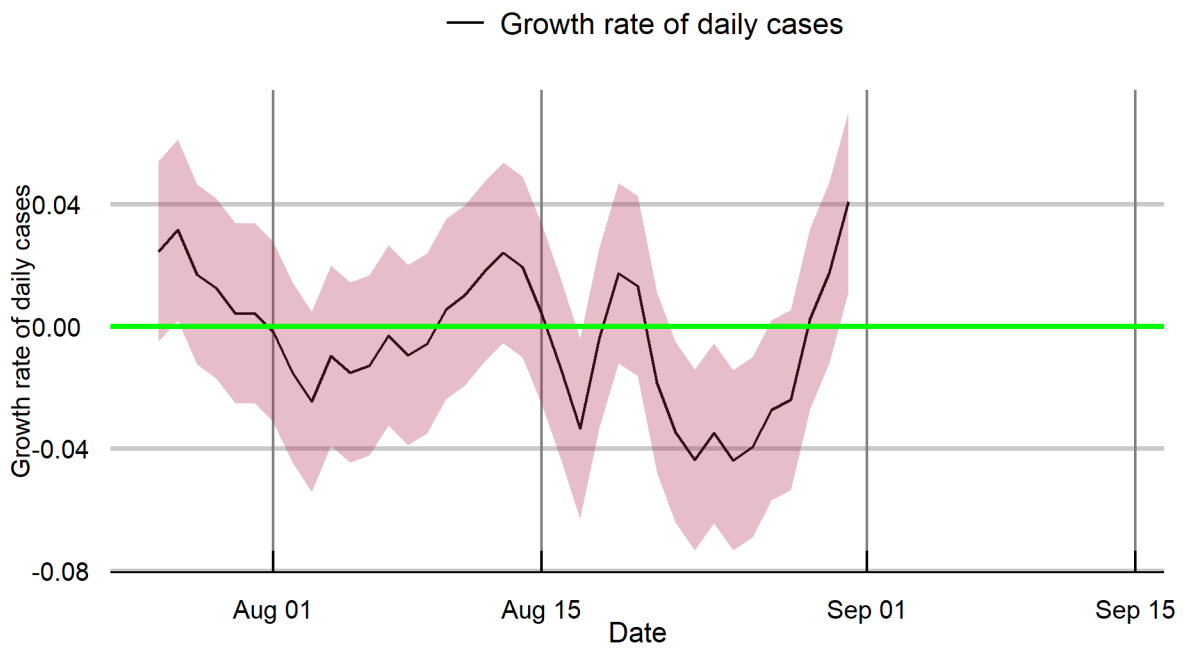
## Odisha



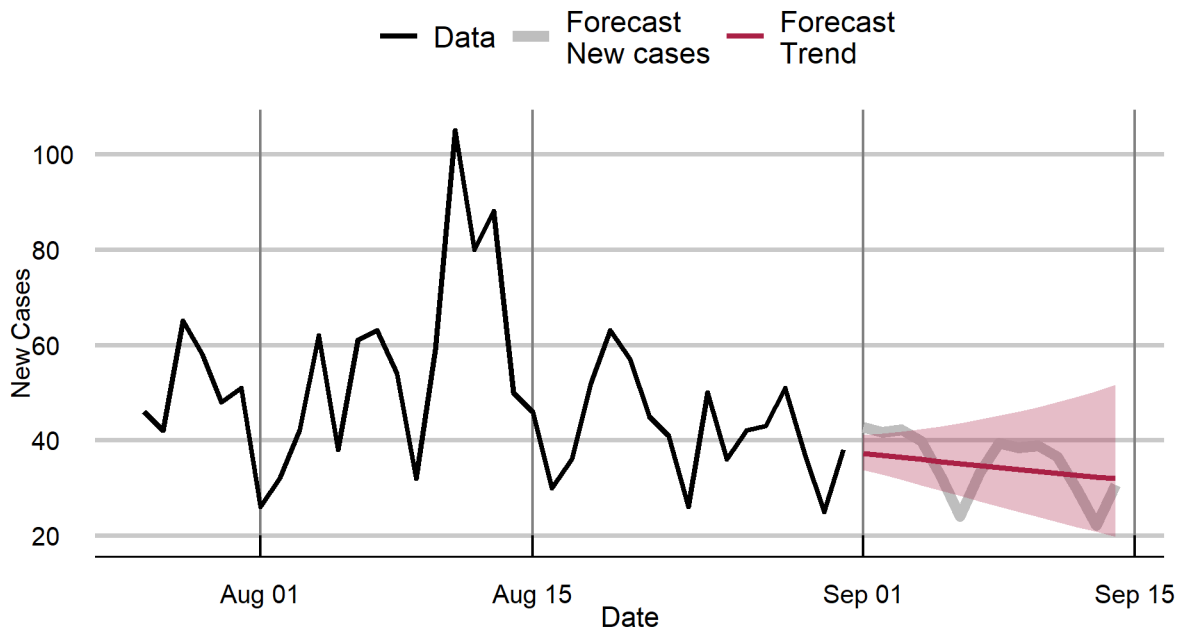
## Puducherry



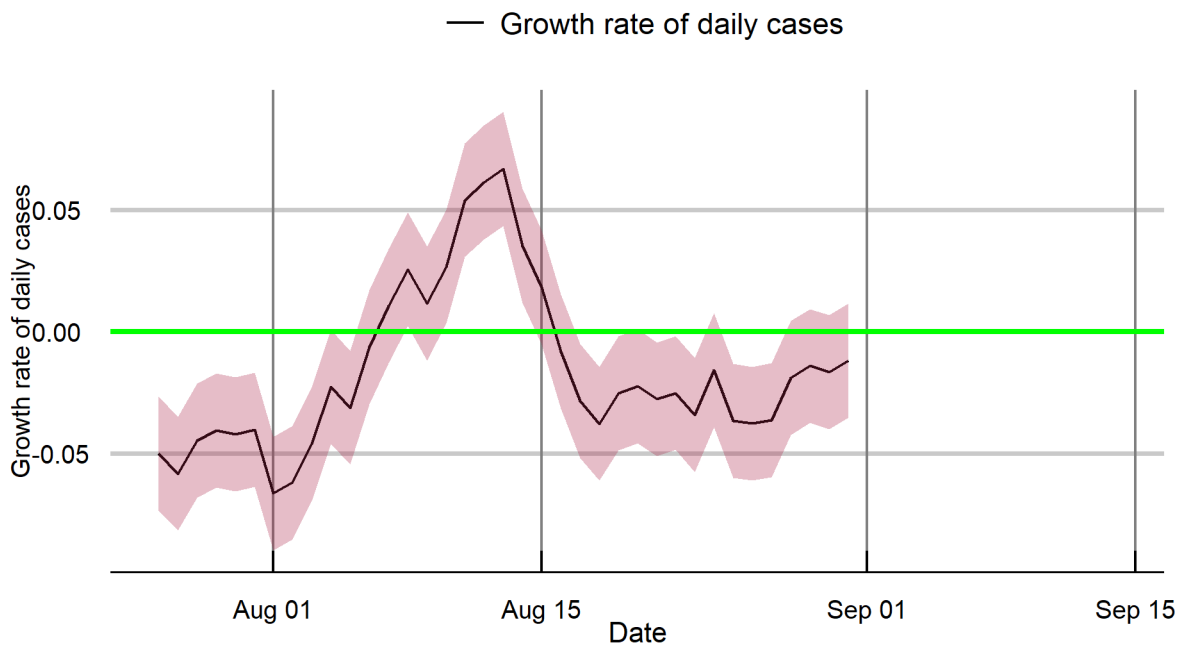
## Puducherry



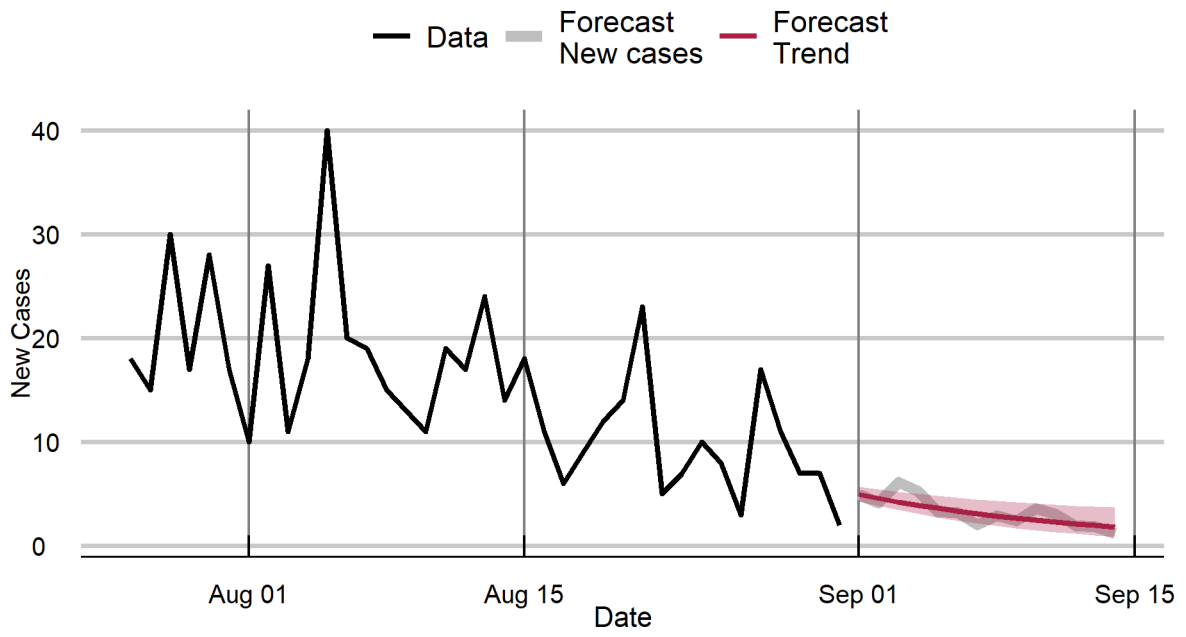
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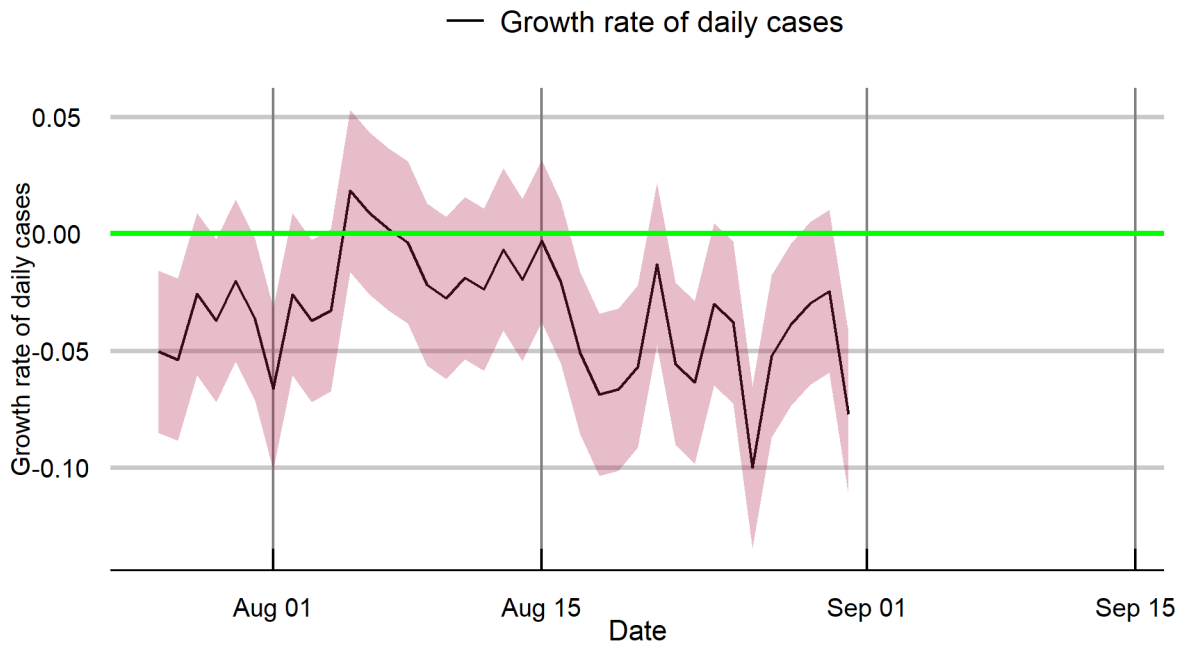
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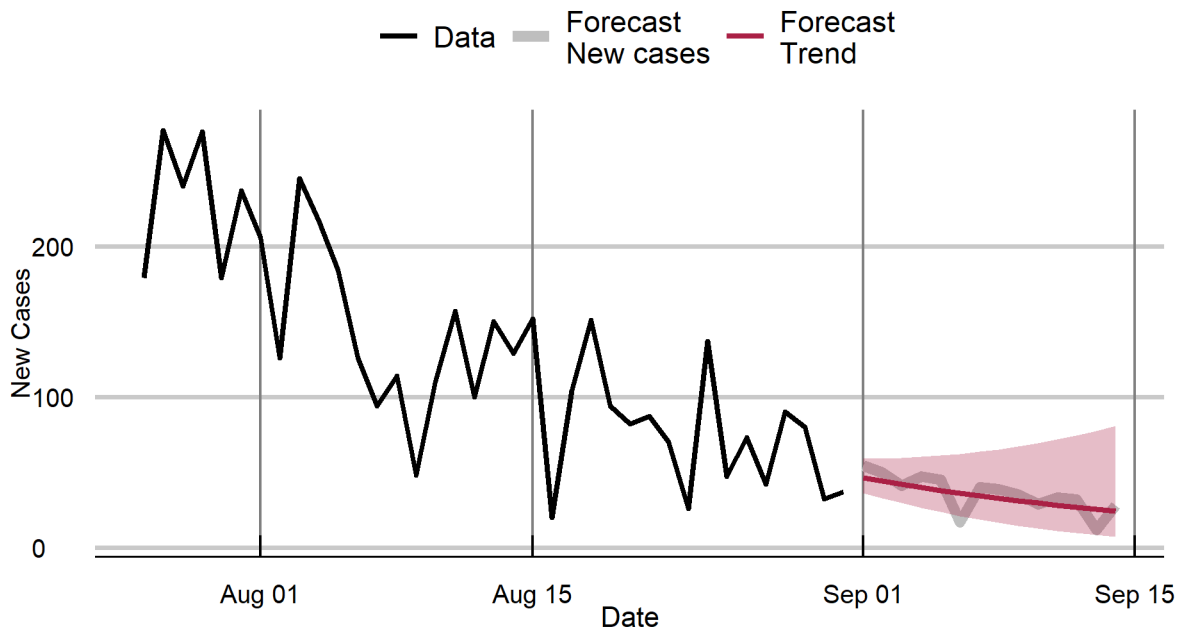
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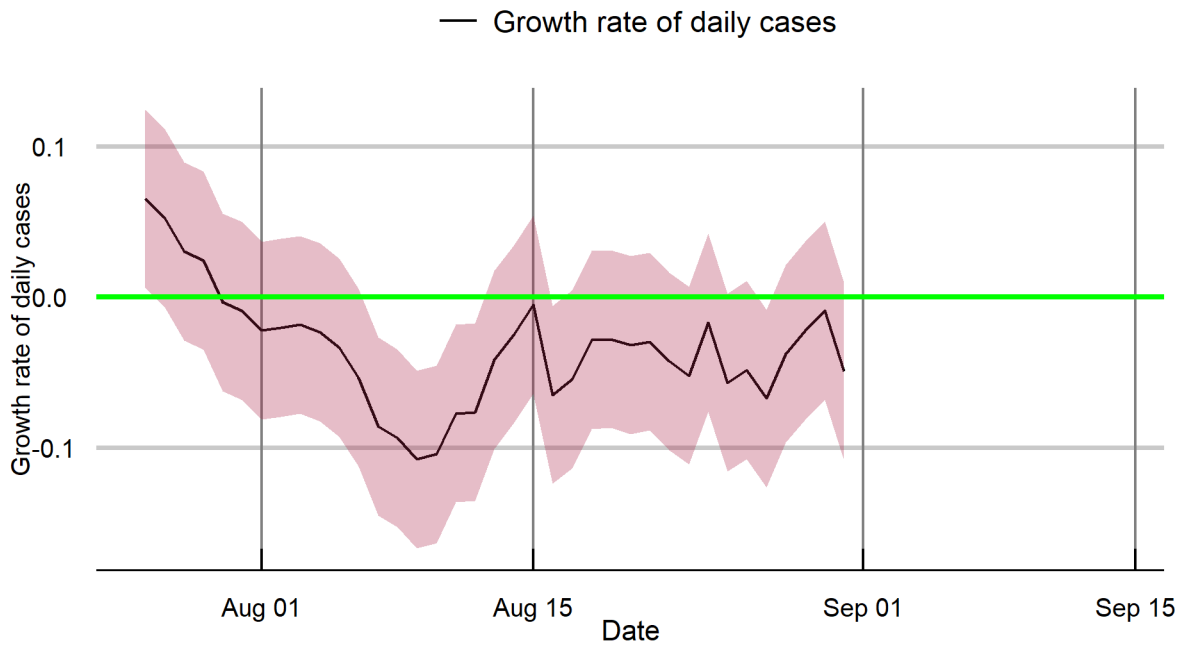
## Rajasthan



## Sikkim

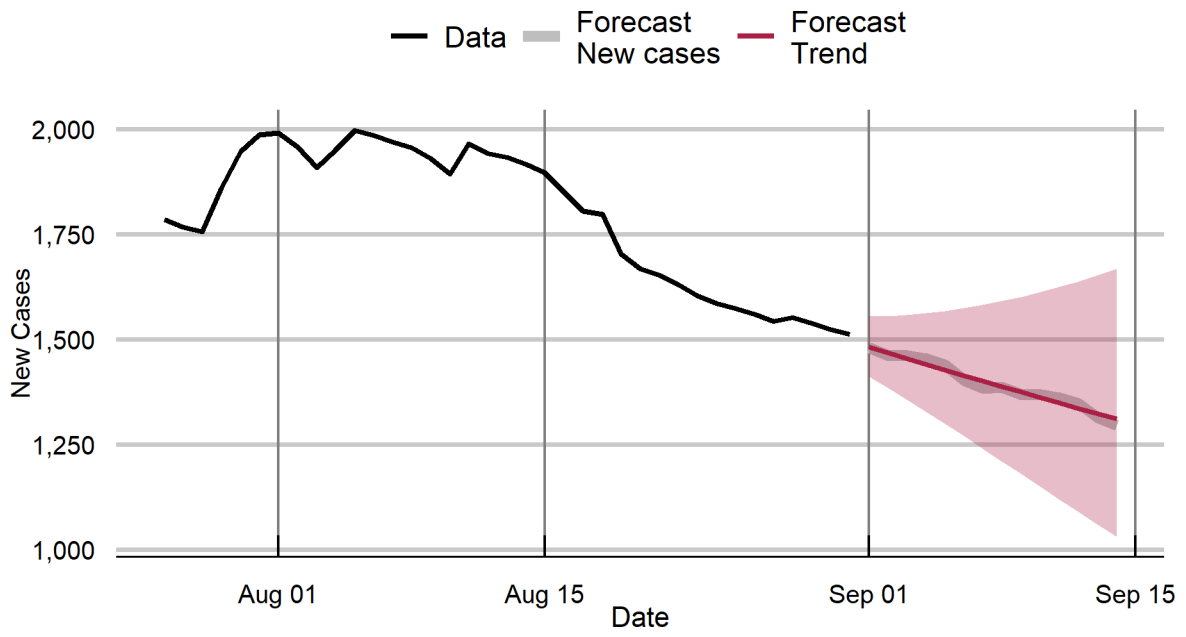


## Sikkim

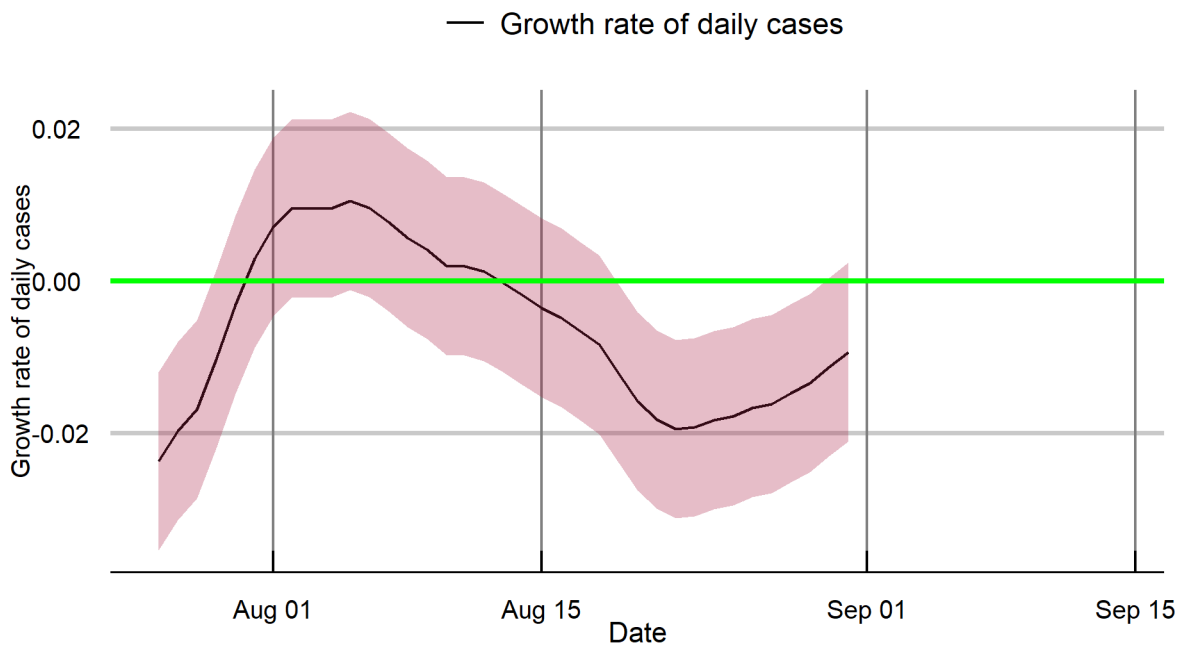




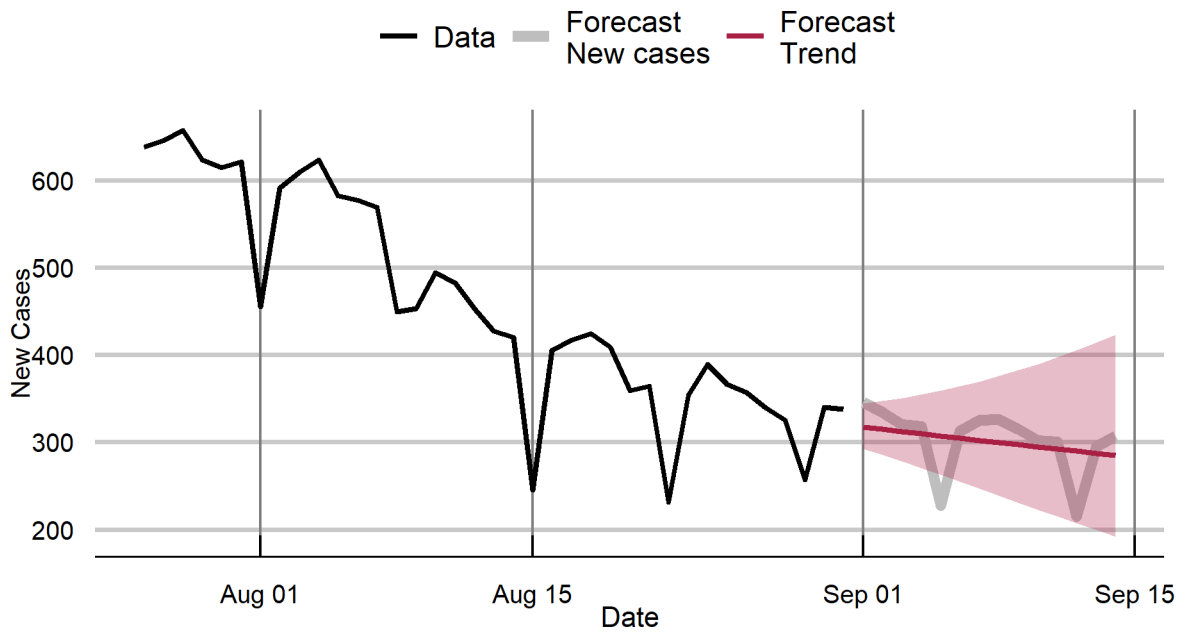
### Tamil Nadu



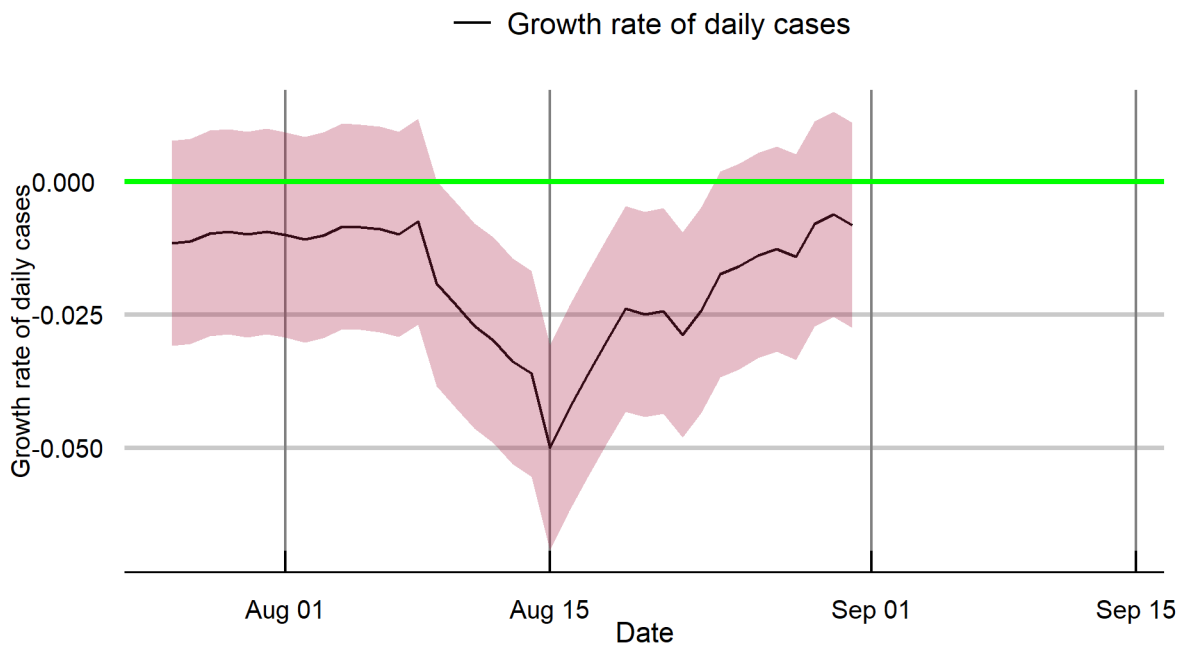
### Tamil Nadu



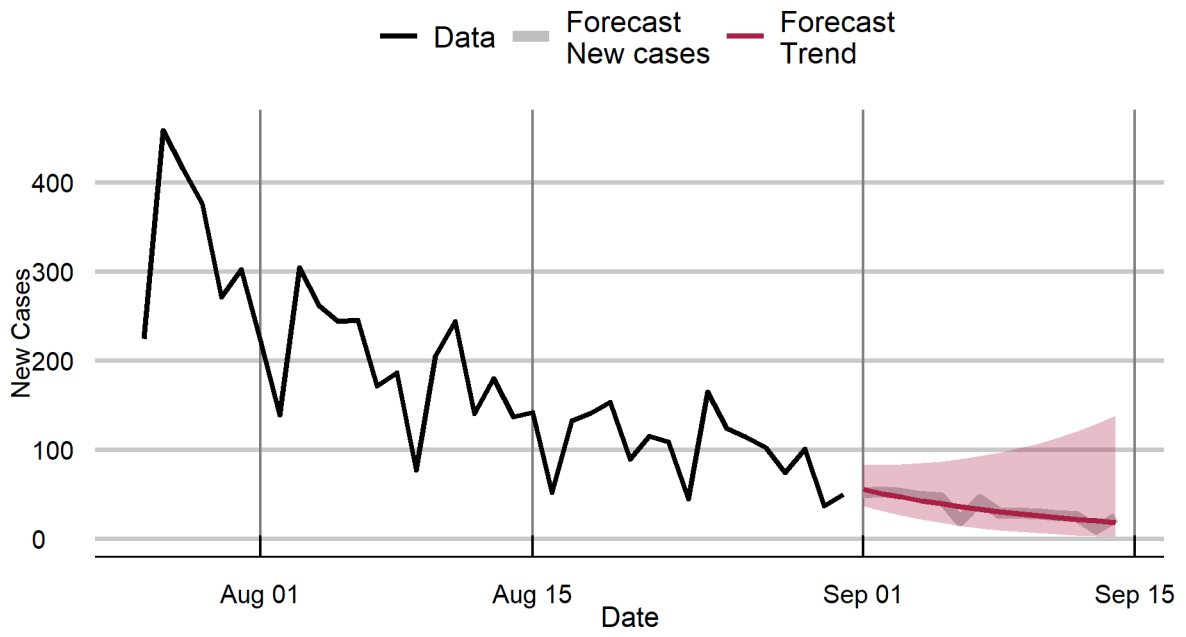
## Telangana



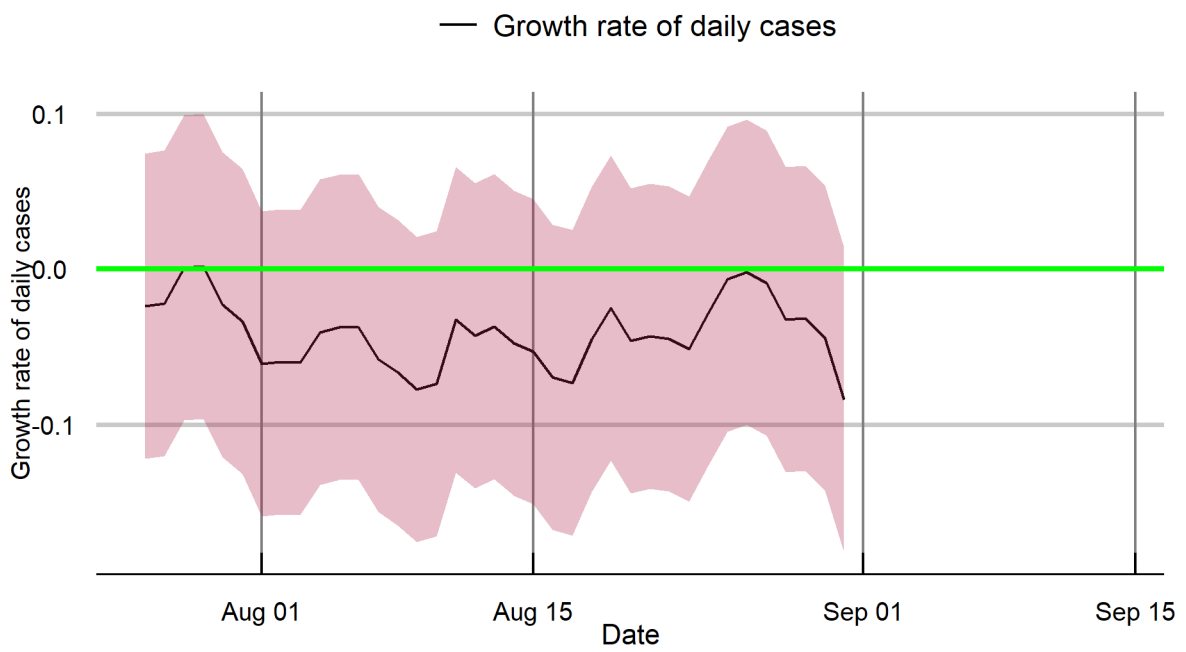
## Telangana



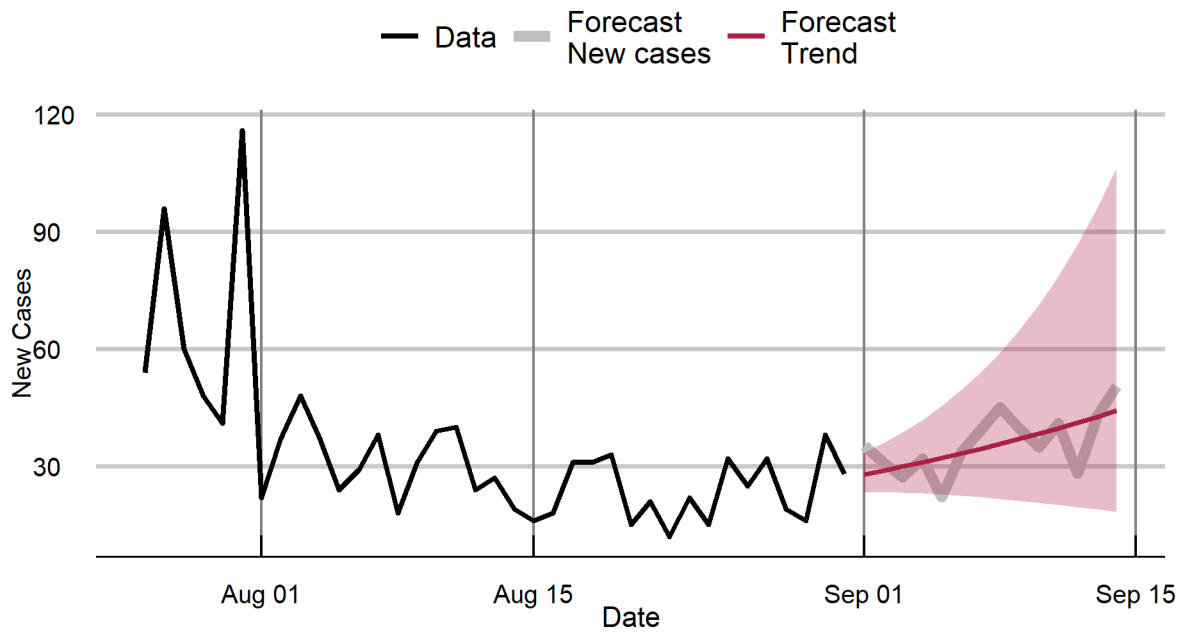
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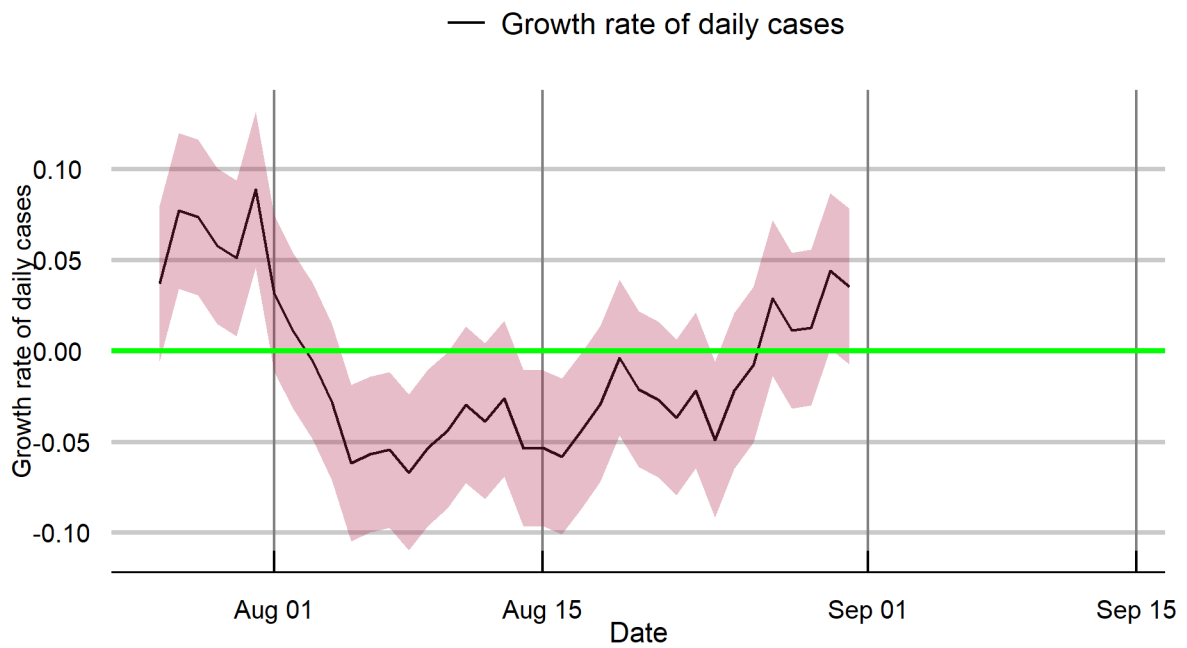
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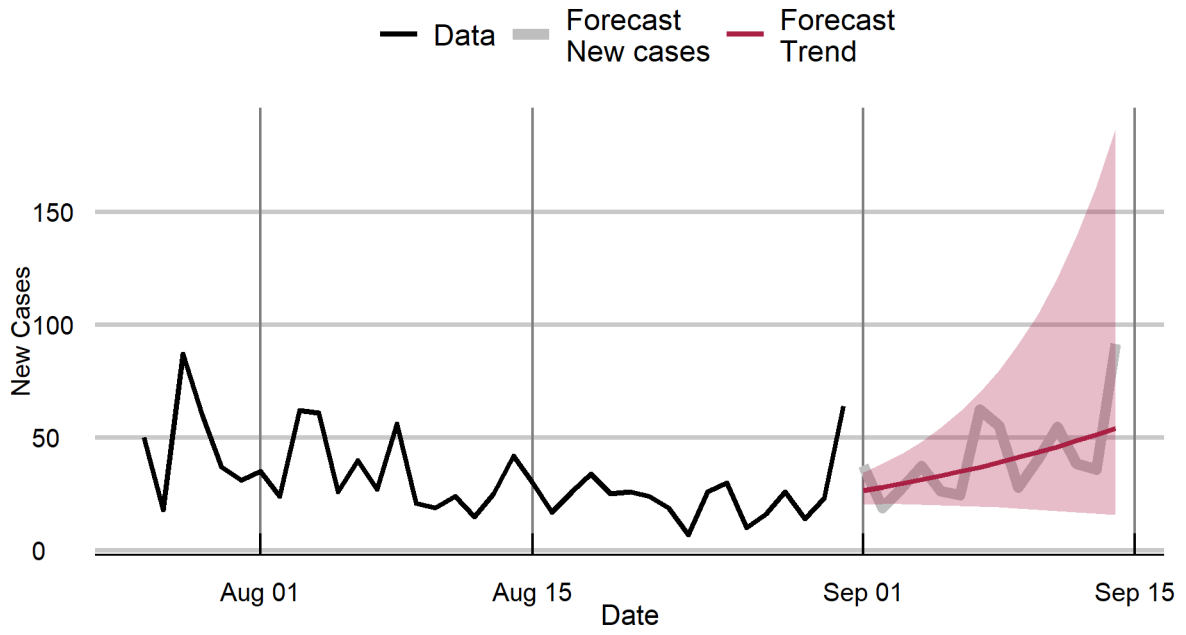
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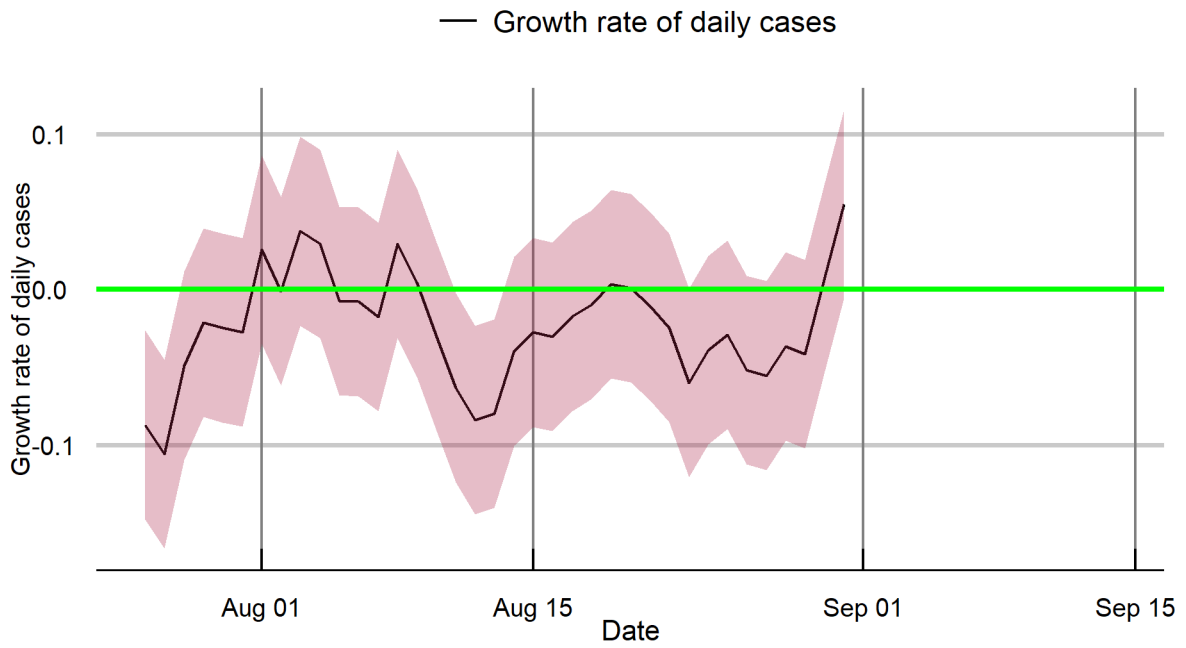
## Uttarakhand



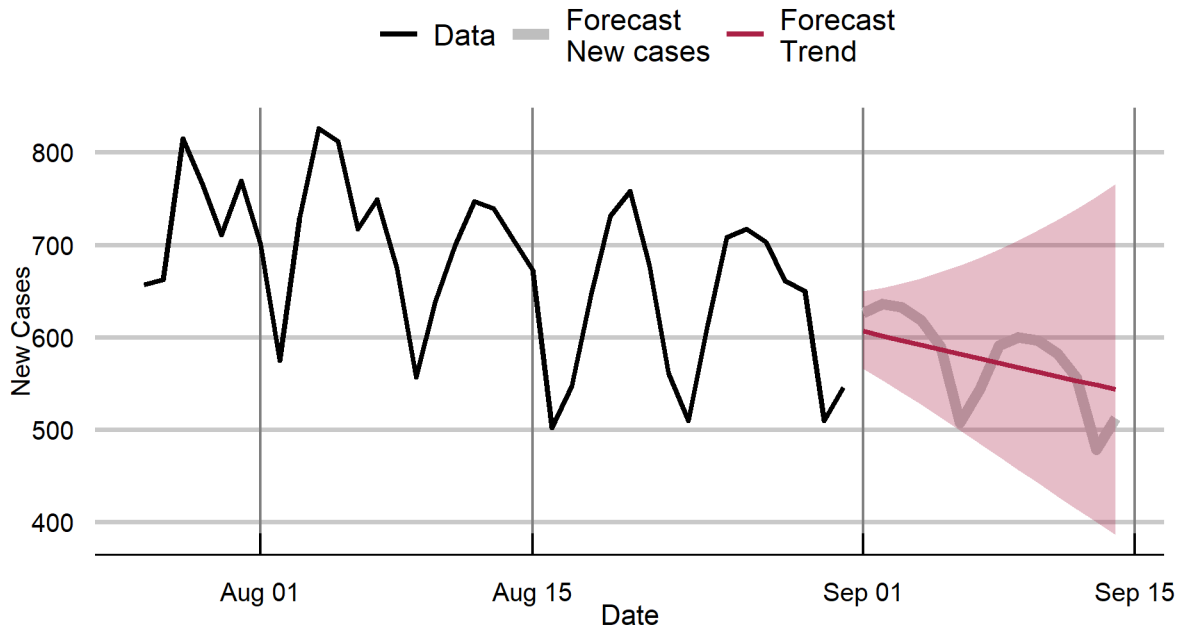
## Uttar Pradesh



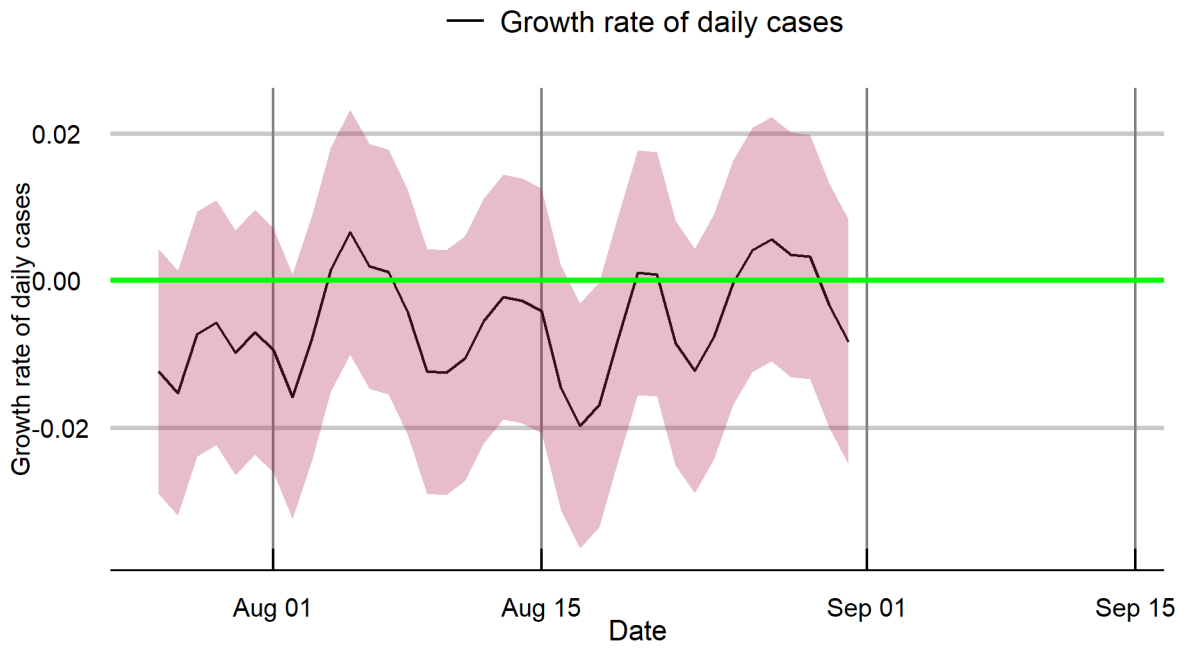
## Uttar Pradesh



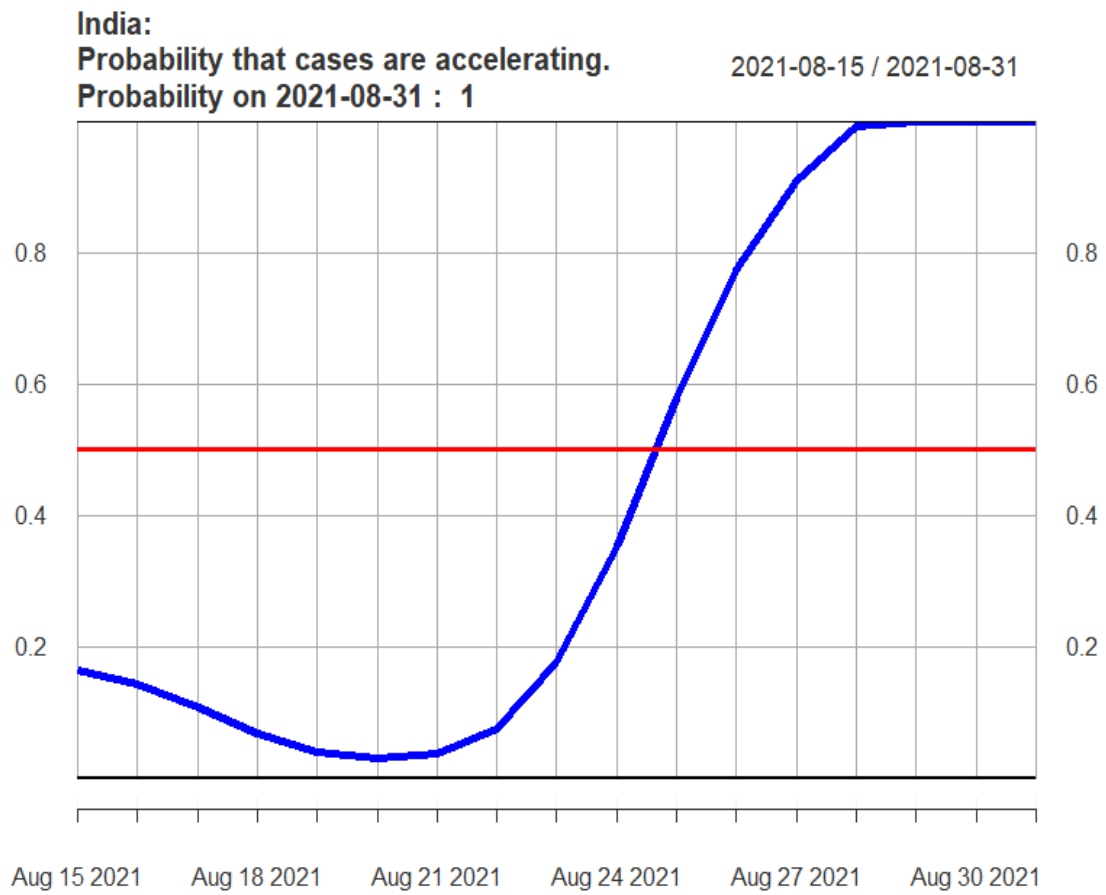
### West Bengal



### West Bengal

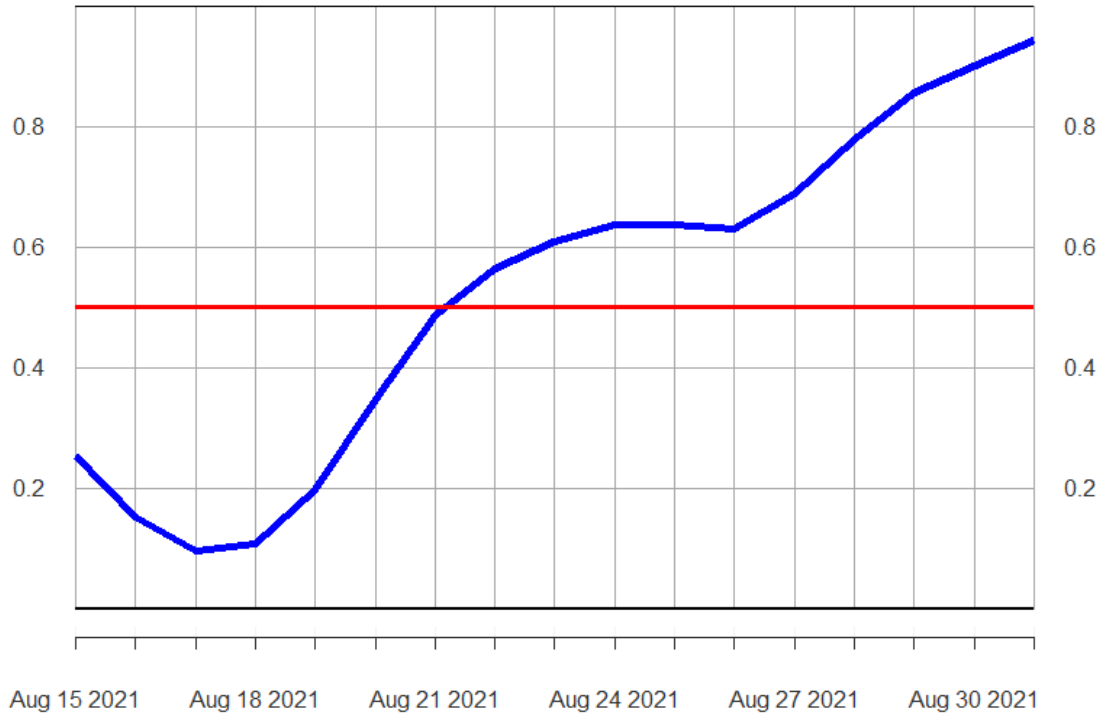


## The nature of growth in new cases:



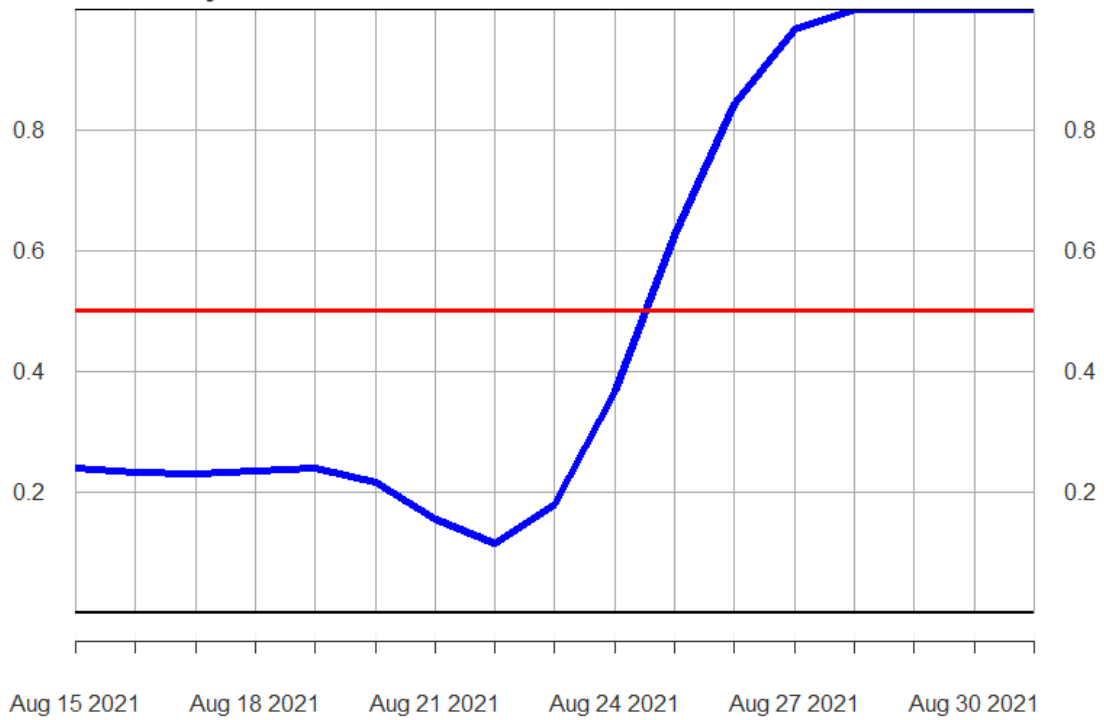
**Jammu and Kashmir:**  
**Probability that cases are accelerating.**  
**Probability on 2021-08-31 : 0.94**

2021-08-15 / 2021-08-31



**Kerala:**  
**Probability that cases are accelerating.**  
**Probability on 2021-08-31 : 1**

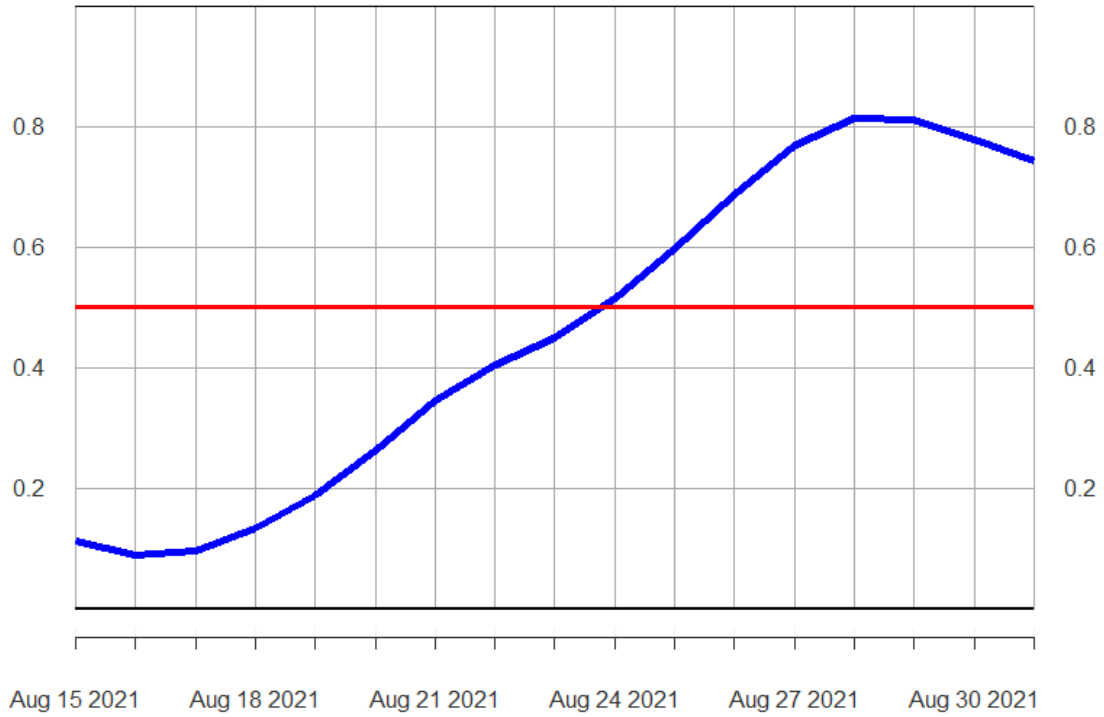
2021-08-15 / 2021-08-31





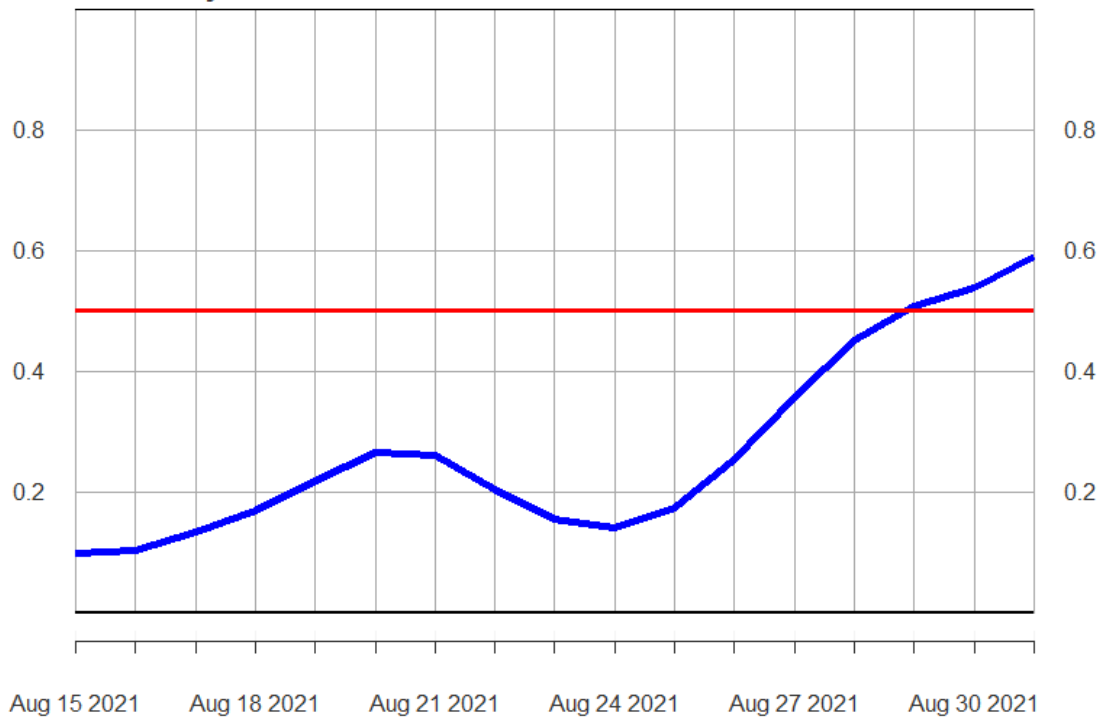
**Mizoram:**  
**Probability that cases are accelerating.**  
**Probability on 2021-08-31 : 0.74**

2021-08-15 / 2021-08-31



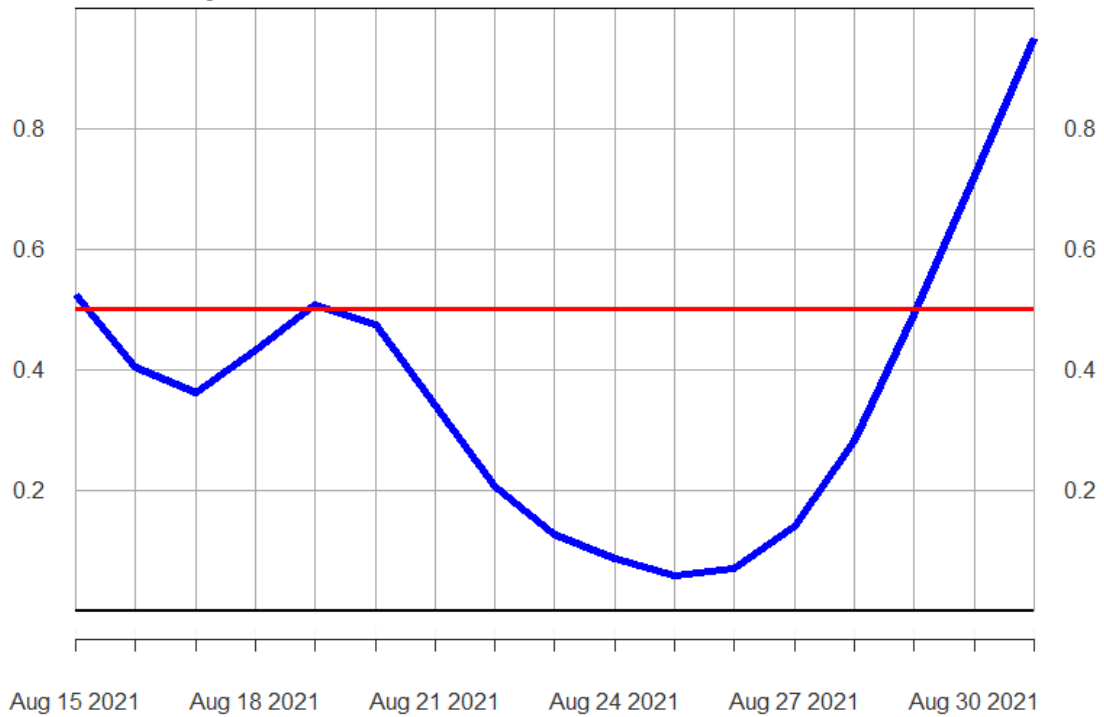
**Nagaland:**  
**Probability that cases are accelerating.**  
**Probability on 2021-08-31 : 0.59**

2021-08-15 / 2021-08-31



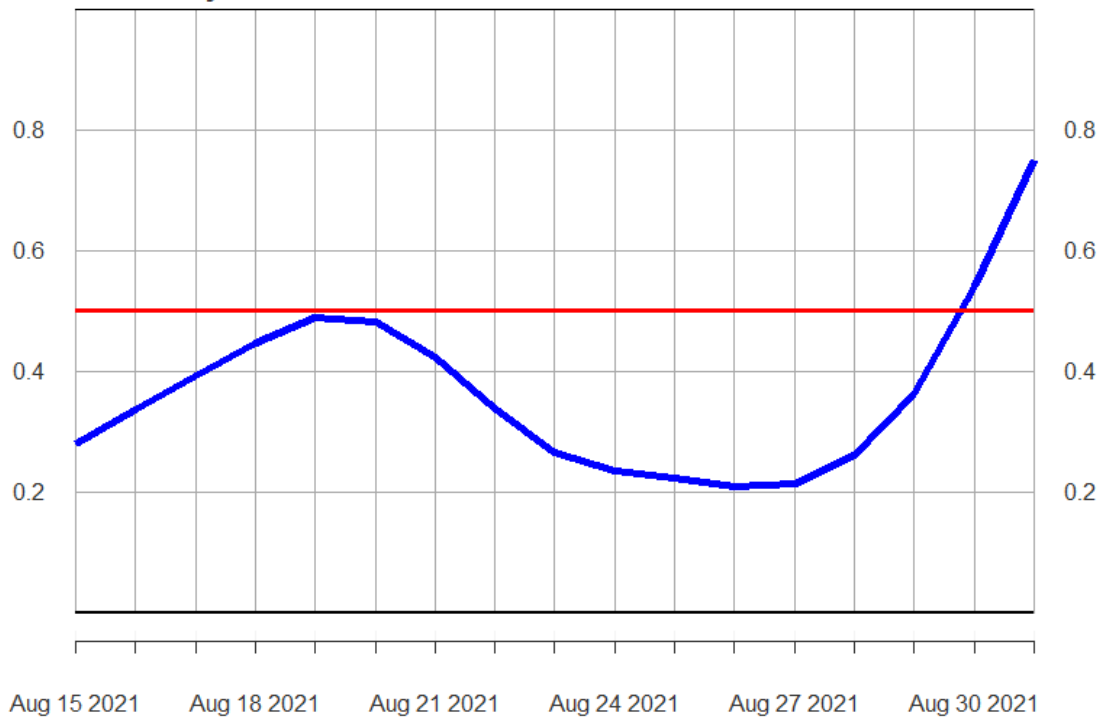
**Puducherry:**  
**Probability that cases are accelerating.**  
**Probability on 2021-08-31 : 0.95**

2021-08-15 / 2021-08-31



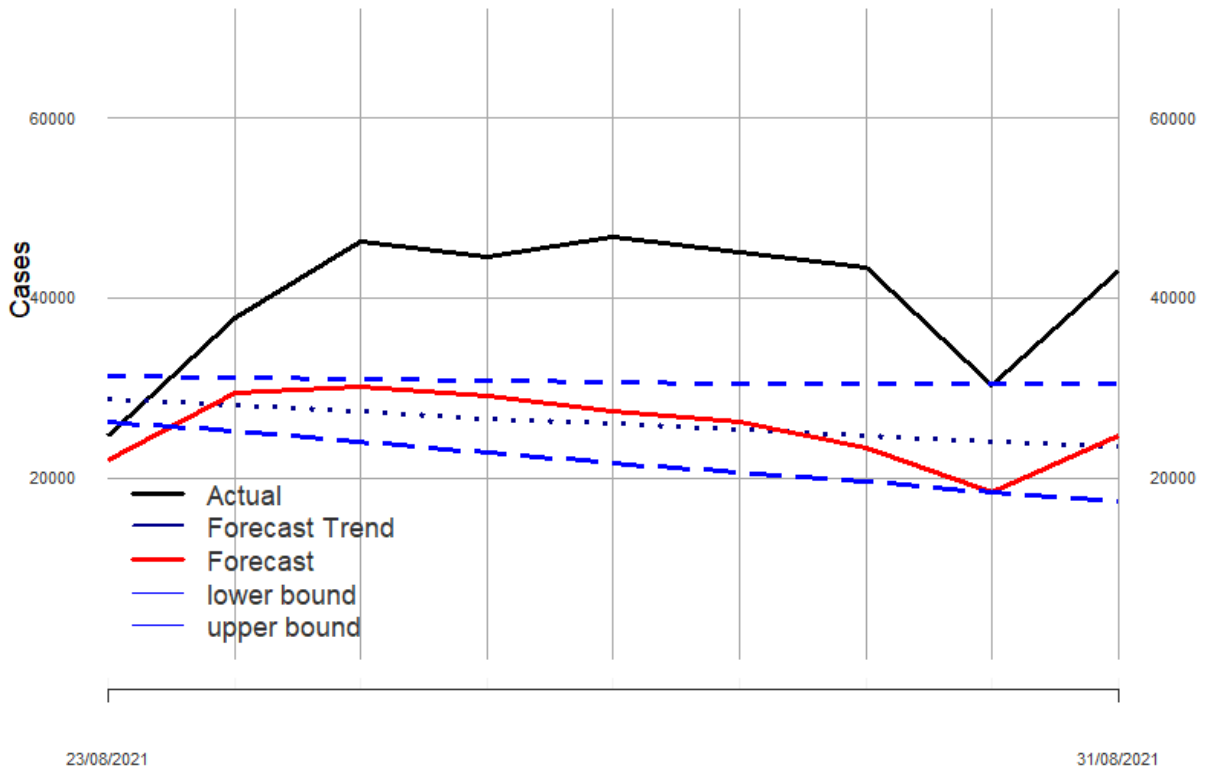
**Uttar Pradesh:**  
**Probability that cases are accelerating.**  
**Probability on 2021-08-31 : 0.75**

2021-08-15 / 2021-08-31



**India: Accuracy of last week's forecasts**  
**Mean Absolute Percentage Error: 34.82%**

2021-08-23 / 2021-08-31



Note: Actual cases over 23-31 August was consistently and significantly higher than predictions for that period based on data till 22 August. This is due to surge in cases in Kerala following Onam festival.

## Notes

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**Data:** COVID-19 confirmed cases and deaths data are sourced from COVID19-India API:

<https://api.covid19india.org/>

**New cases: forecasts.** Forecasts above are based on a structural time series model that uses all the data in estimation but adapts to the trend emerging in the most recent period.

The method is described in: Harvey, A. and P. Kattuman (2020). Time series models based on growth curves with applications to forecasting coronavirus. *Harvard Data Science Review*, Special issue 1 - COVID -19. <https://hdsr.mitpress.mit.edu/pub/ozgix0yn/release/2> , and Harvey, A., P. Kattuman, and C. Thamotheram (2021). Tracking the mutant: forecasting and nowcasting COVID-19 in the UK in 2021. *National Institute Economic Review*. 256, 110-126. doi:10.1017/nie.2021.12.

**Forecast accuracy:** is assessed using mean absolute percentage error of the forecasts of cases over the past week. Forecast accuracy will in general be lower for the smaller states / union territories. It is important to pay attention to the confidence intervals around the forecasts. The coverage of the confidence intervals presented is 68%, implying there is 16% probability of the upper bound being exceeded.

**New cases: growth rate.** The filtered trends presented for daily growth rates of cases are estimated using the Kalman filter, applied to the observed series. The method filters out day of the week effects and random noise to reveal the underlying signal. Unlike methods such as the moving average, this method adapts the trend to changes in real time and characterises underlying patterns of surges or attenuations that are hidden in the volatile series. The method is described in the papers listed above.

**R:** The *R*-estimates are based on the nowcast of the growth rate; the estimation approach is described in Harvey, A. and P. Kattuman (2021). A farewell to *R*: Time series models for tracking and forecasting epidemics. *Journal of the Royal Society Interface* (forthcoming). The confidence interval is based on one standard deviation, with coverage of 68%.

**Probability** The probability that the growth of new cases is increasing at an increasing rate is extracted from the statistical model. The pandemic phase is of extreme concern when this probability exceeds 0.5.

**Note:** The accuracy of forecasts rely on the quality of the published data. Further, changes in government pandemic policies and in transmission relevant social behaviour may lead realised numbers to deviate from forecasts.

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